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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Encyclopædia Metropolitana; or, Universal Dictionary of Knowledge, on an original Plan; comprising the twofold advantage of a Philosophical and an Alphabetical Arrangement, with appropriate and entirely new Engravings. Part XXXIX. 4to. pp. 240, double cols. London, 1834. Baldwin and Cradock; Richardson; Duncan; Fellowes; Suttaby and Co.; E. Hodgson; Dowding; H. T. Hodgson; Lawford; Laycock; J. Fraser; Mason; Westley; J. Richardson; Bohn; Allman; Bain; Dixon; and Bryant; Oxford, Parker; Cambridge, Deighton.

ALTHOUGH we have not been inattentive to the progress of this valuable and important publication, we have not had an opportunity so favourable as the present offered to us for bestowing upon it that notice which its character claims from a journal devoted to illustrate the literature of its country and age. Part XXXIX. of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, though forming a portion, and a striking portion too, of the general work, is so far peculiar and independent, that it is the first of three parts, in which a complete exposition of the manufactures of Great Britain, connected with the employment of mechanical powers and the uses of machinery, and the whole system of interior trade and foreign commerce, is undertaken. Thus separate, though combined, we consider this feature of the design to be particularly deserving of our distinct recognition.

It appears to us, indeed, that the proprietors of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* have exercised a very sound discretion in assigning a whole volume of their splendid work to a detailed account of British manufactures, and of the machinery employed in their fabrication; and that they have also greatly contributed to public convenience by enabling those persons in whom these important subjects excite especial interest to become purchasers of this volume separately from the rest of the *Encyclopædia*. The opening of the essay is now before us; and we can truly say, that if the remaining two Parts equal this third (as we doubt not they will) in research, clearness, and accuracy, a treatise will at length be produced in all respects worthy of the stupendous subject to which it relates.

In earlier Parts of the *Encyclopædia* (XXIV. and XXXIII.) are printed two chapters on the general principles which regulate the application of machinery to manufactures and the mechanical arts. These chapters, which are avowedly from the pen of Mr. Babbage, and which, therefore, do not require any eulogy which we can offer, may, it is announced, be obtained, at the completion of the whole volume on manufactures, separately from the other matter with which at present they are connected.

The portion of the main essay now given to the public is descriptive of machinery. After an introductory section on motive forces, it proceeds to consider the elementary parts of mill-work and their construction. The combination of these detached parts is then explained in a chapter on the form and construction of mills; and afterwards more than a hundred pages are assigned to the history and application of the steam-engine. We have rarely opened any pages in which science is so happily mingled with amusement. The author, without that most odious of all assumptions, the writing down to the comprehension of his readers, has rendered a subject of much complexity very plain and easy of understanding; and while he proves and confirms the knowledge of the engineer, he also satisfies the curiosity of the unprofessional inquirer. The subdivisions of this chapter on mining and the coal-pits abound with valuable tables; that on steam navigation compresses in a very narrow space a mass of information, which probably is not to be obtained elsewhere; but the section on inland communication by steam and locomotive engines will, perhaps, attract more attention than any other, both from the comparative novelty of the materials and the skill with which they have been arranged.

After a history of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-way, we are presented with an account of the application of locomotive engines to common roads, from which it is not without some violence to our wishes that we forbear to make extracts. The invention is confessedly in its infancy, but general confidence is expressed of its ultimate success.

We come next to miscellaneous engines and machines. Among those described are various cutting-engines, the dividing-engine necessarily occupying a prominent place. Hydraulic engines succeed to these; and they are followed by a very lucid explanation of the different processes in the far-famed block machinery at Portsmouth. Blowing, boring, and rolling machines; all the engines which are applied to raise heavy loads; copying and counting machines; lathes, lodes, planes, and presses, have their mechanism fully developed; and we rise from the account with scarcely less admiration of the keen intellect which has searched into and comprehended all their mysteries than is excited by the ingenuity of the inventors themselves.

Thirty plates, from the burin of Lowry, illustrate this volume. The elder of that name was indisputably the best engraver of machinery who ever applied himself to the task; and that peculiar branch of his art received many valuable aids from the masterly hand of the younger, his son and successor: it is not enough to say that *patriasat*; the progress of art has enabled him to become *travels à l'univers*, and our assertion is amply verified by the engravings now before us,—we need only point to the twenty-fifth plate, the dividing engine, as not to be exceeded in delicacy of touch, in beauty after its kind, and what is of higher consequence, in minute correctness.

Professor Barlow, who has undertaken the composition of this essay, and has so far achieved a portion of it with success so brilliant, has, we repeat, only to proceed as he has

commenced, in order to maintain the high reputation which he has so justly acquired heretofore, and to frame an entire treatise which may rank on an equal basis with the many valuable disquisitions that fill the pages of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*.

Nor ought we to dismiss this brief notice without adverting to the general merit of the work; but when we find among its articles those of the Bishop of London, of Archbishop Whately, of Sir J. Herschel, and other men of equal celebrity in their various lines of investigation—articles which, in distinct and separate forms, have been circulated in thousands of copies—we need hardly add our testimony to the validity of the judgment which has already crowned it with so much deserved success.

The Book of Beauty for 1835. Edited by the Countess of Blessington. 12mo. pp. 264. London, Longman and Co.

We must congratulate our fair editor on a great improvement in the present volume, which does equal credit to her skill and taste. We observe that this year the *Book of Beauty* is varied by portraits: many of whom realise Croly's graceful lines—

"Yet this is no soft image of the thought,
Though genius here has stamped its glorious hand;
This form has not from yon blue heaven been brought;
Not yet gone thither—still the rose is fanned
By life and love's sweet airs."

It is but fair that the actual should contend with the ideal; and some of the faces here may vie with the more imaginative creations of the pencil. Most of these portraits are illustrated by the editor; and she has shewn much tact in the graceful offering she has laid on each shrine. It is no easy task to write about the living; but this has been done here in a refined and charming manner. The very sweetest story is one by Disraeli the Younger. It is given to a "female face of seventeen," by M'Clise, which looks the charming history attached to it. It represents a girl—almost a child—just in the time

"Between the rosebud and the rose full blown."
She is caressing a carrier-dove; and— for there is a letter suspended from the wing—not for its own sake only. The expression thrown into her face has something irresistibly soft, subdued, and pensive, in its tenderness. There is a sweet and fanciful fairy tale by Lord Albert Conyngham; and one of Mr. Landor's very best dialogues between Addison and Swift. We quote the lines to Lady Georgiana Russell by Lady Blessington; a song by Edward Fitzgerald; and some ingenious definitions of love by Leitch Ritchie.

"The Lady Georgiana Russell.
By the Countess of Blessington.
Yes, she is fair as is the opening flower
That on her bosom blooms its fleeting hour;
And the brown tress, whose glossy silken braid
Upon her round cheek throws its softening shade,
Is like the moss that veils the maiden rose,
Which, 'neath its shelter, rich in blushes glows.
What candour beams o'er all her placid face,
Where youth has strewn its evanescent grace!
What innocence sits throned upon her brow!
Long may it linger, beautiful as now,

Unclouded by a shade of envious care,
As moon-lit snow serenely bright and fair!
Oh! daughter of an old and generous line!
A noble ancestry indeed is thine!
And the pure blood that tints thy virgin cheek,
Were we its source through ages past to seek,
How many gallant hearts, the brave, the good,
Have glow'd with honour, fed by that red flood!
It warm'd the heart of her,—that peerless dame,
Whose story has been writ by deathless fame;
Not all that grandeur, all that power can give,
Like her bright name in history shall live!
Daughter of Russell! may her virtues find
Their light reflected in thy lucid mind!
Mayst thou have all her worth, without her care,
And be—but no!—thou art already fair!

"*Ianthe*. By Edward Fitzgerald, Esq.

Day had gone down, and evening flung
Her shadow o'er the hill;
Day had gone down, and yet she clung
Beside the lattice still:
She looked upon the river,
No bark its waters bear;
She heard the aspens quiver,
No footstep glideth there;
"There was a time it needed
No eye to strain its sight;
Is all—is all unheeded?
Oh! will he come to-night?"
The silent stars, he told me,
The sad and silent stars,
To-night should see him fold me,
Despite my lattice-bar!
The hurried clouds are shading
The lamps of yon kiosk;
The wearied moon is fading
O'er minaret and mosque;
The steed—the steed has faltered,
That never failed before!
The heart—the heart is aching—
Oh! will he come no more?"
The token-flowers she culled him
Have lost their hues of spring;
The lute that oft had lulled him
Sleeps with a voiceless string!
Alas! Love ever closes
His sweetest song with sighs;
Love ever bathes his roses
With tears from maiden's eyes:
A morning song he sings us
Of blooming skies and bowers;
The evening gifts he brings us—
Pale cheeks and withered flowers!"

Definitions of Love, by Leitch Ritchie.—

"The history of the heart I hold to be very nearly the same in all men. The apparent difference consists in the strength or faintness of the impression made upon the mind by things always the same. All men have their first love, their second love, and their third love; but some men do not know that they have had any; while others imagine that they have had a great many more. The history of love is like a picture engraven upon a plate of adamant with inimitable boldness and delicacy, depth and lightness, simplicity and art. But its effect depends mainly upon the paper subjected to the impression. The heart of man is like that paper—clouded, spongy, spotted, smooth, hard, coarse, fine, or soft, as it may happen. In some cases the lines appear fairly rendered; in others they are blotted and confused; in others they become so faint, on exposure to the air of the world, that they are nearly or altogether invisible. The history of love is divided into three books. The first is like a fairy tale; the second like a poem; the third like a chronicle. The first is the only one we re-peruse in after-life with unmixed complacency. No matter what may have been the fate of the heroine—the catastrophe of the story—it is associated with all our best and most beautiful feelings; with the spring-time of the heart, when our young bosoms opened like a flower, in an atmosphere of light, and music, and perfume. The recollection of disappointment has no annoyance; the memorials of death bring back no sorrow; we talk of that shadowy past with complacency, even to strangers; it seems as if the fearless, guileless spirit of early life returned with the theme. The second era of

* "*Lady Rachel Russell*."

love is very different. At that epoch the world began to mingle with our dreams—the world—comprehensive word! including strife, envy, hope, terror, delicious joy, and bitter, burning tears. The history of this period is a secret and a mystery, which in most cases descends with us to the grave. In public we recoil from its associations with terror; in private, they crimson or blanch our cheek at the distance of half a century; yet the narrative would, in general, seem to a listener to be the most common-place imaginable. Alas! it is not the events that give it importance; it is the thoughts—the imaginations—the stirrings, and heavings, and writhings of the wrong spirit amidst the terrible lessons of early experience."

We have now only to repeat our congratulations, and dismiss the beautiful book to public favour.

Russia; or, Miscellaneous Observations on the Past and Present State of that Country and its Inhabitants. Compiled from Notes made on the Spot, during Travels at different Times in the Service of the Bible Society, and a Residence of many Years in that Country. By Robert Pinkerton, D.D., author of "The Present State of the Greek Church in Russia," and Foreign Agent to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Large 8vo. pp. 486. London, 1833. Seeley and Sons; Hatchard and Son.

WE, three weeks ago, very briefly noticed this volume; and have now, in addition to that indication of its appearance on the literary horizon, to fulfil our promise of selecting a few specimens of its contents. We ought, however, previously to state, that there is a great deal of information about the religion of Russia, of which it is out of our power either to make a satisfactory analysis, or to furnish a competent idea by extracts; we must therefore simply recommend the original to our readers as well worthy of attention.

The following traits of character are in perfect keeping:—"To supply the peasantry with sacred pictures, that are generally painted upon wooden boards, and crosses, old men travel about the country bare-headed, and barter or exchange them; for, according to their ideas of their sanctity, no price can be put upon them, and therefore they are never sold; nor are they ever burnt or destroyed: when too old for use, the sacred picture is given in charge to a running stream, which carries it away from the view of its former possessor; and whosoever finds it returns it again to the waters, until it is seen no more. In the huts of the common people, the sacred corner, which is considered the family altar, and where, on a small shelf before the pictures, the Bible, in many of them, of late years, has found a place, is the only part of the dwelling in which any symptoms of the arts of civilisation are to be discovered; namely, in the pictures of the saints, neatly framed, and sometimes plated with silver and gilt; for there is scarcely another article to be observed in the hut but such as belong to the manufacture of the very rudest state of human society: and how lamentable it is to find that this sacred corner, this family altar, should so often, to the rude and ignorant peasantry, few of whom are able to read, be little better than a temple of idols! Alas! they know no better. But when I had the gratification of beholding the Bible on the wooden support in the presence of the group of painted figures, and found the inmates anxiously inquiring after its contents, with one in

their number who could read, I considered that the true antidote to the evil was provided."

At Pleskof the author tells us: "In a terrace-garden belonging to one of them, within the walls, I observed a very ingenious method of preserving fruit-trees of a delicate kind from the severity of the winter in this northern region. The trees were growing freely in the ground, and bearing a fair appearance for a good crop; but observing them all supported with stakes, I inquired the cause, and was informed that the roots of the trees were permitted to grow only on one side, which enabled the gardener, in autumn, to lay the trees down and cover them with straw and earth until spring, when they were again raised and staked, as I saw; that otherwise these fruit-trees could not live in this severe climate."

The description of the Jews is curious and interesting:—

"The Polish and Russian Jews are divided into different sects; the chief of which are—first, the Karaites, or Caraim, who are of very ancient origin. Their distinguishing principle is, that they reject all traditions and oral laws, and hold strictly to the literal sense of the Five Books of Moses. On this account there reigns an implacable hatred between them and the Rabbis. The second sect is called Chosidim, Zealots, peculiar to Poland. This sect took its rise about fifty years ago, in Podolia, from a fanatical Rabbi, who gave himself out for a prophet. They reject the study of the Mosiac law altogether, and resolve all matters of faith and practice by Kabala. Their property is common, and at the disposal of their chiefs, whom they dignify with the name of infallible; and who, in return, taking advantage of their ignorance and superstition, govern them by the mystical decrees of the Kabala. This sect is said to be spreading among the Jews in these provinces; but in Austria and Prussian Poland it is strictly prohibited. A third sect are the Frenkists, a kind of Judaico-Christians. They originated from one Frenk, a Rabbi, who came from Constantinople into Podolia about the year 1740, and gave himself out for the Messiah; but on his being called to give an account of himself before an assembly of Christian bishops and priests in the cathedral church at Lemberg, he lowered his pretensions, embraced the Christian religion, confessing that Christ was the Messiah, and saying that he was his messenger. The Empress Maria Theresa is said to have looked upon him as an apostle destined to bring his brethren over to Christianity; and therefore granted him her protection in Moravia, where he made a number of proselytes. Joseph II., however, considered him more as a deceiver than a Christian, and at last, in compliance with the petitions of the Jews in Brünn, drove him out of his dominions. Frenk then took up his residence at Offenbach, near Frankfurt on the Main; whither many of his Polish converts followed him with all their riches. Here he continued to rule over them to extreme old age; but after his death the greater part of his followers returned again to Poland. From all I have been able to learn about this singular character, it appears that he gained over numbers of superstitious Jews to follow himself; but few, if any, to follow Jesus Christ. The most of the Frenkists of the present day are, properly speaking, neither Jews nor Christians; and the more ignorant of them still expect the resurrection of their deceased apostle! Exclusive of these three chief sects, the great body of the Jews in Poland are under the government of their Rabbis and Scribes, who exercise an aristocratical authority over them.

These Scribes and Rabbis are a distinct body: they are instructed from their infancy in their religious and civil laws, of which they afterwards become the interpreters. Their office differs but little from that of the Scribes and Pharisees of ancient times. They are held in great respect among the people; being not only their supreme judges in civil and religious matters, but also their physicians, exorcists, and public teachers: hence they know the secrets of every family, influence all that is going forward, and unite in themselves a despotic temporal and spiritual power over the people. All their prayers and religious services are performed in Hebrew. They learn to read and understand the Old Testament, by the assistance of a translation made into Jewish-German by Ben Athius, written in the Rabbinical character, and printed at Amsterdam. The senior pastor of the Lutheran church at Wilna, Nicholai, informed me that he had baptised several Jews, whose conduct since has given him great satisfaction; but that, after their baptism, they were so severely persecuted by the other Jews, that they were forced, at last, to leave the country. The fear of this persecution has made many of the Jews apply to him, at different times, for secret baptism; and has occasioned still more of them to stifle their internal convictions in favour of Christianity. He told me, however, that he had always refused to comply with their desire of secret baptism, judging it inconsistent with the commands of Jesus Christ. Indeed, such is the awful persecution to which a Jewish convert to the Christian faith is exposed from his brethren in Poland, that it is almost impossible for him to live longer among them. The enmity of the Rabbis extends so far, that the young convert, particularly if poor, is not only deprived of every means of gaining a livelihood among his Hebrew kinsmen, but is in the greatest danger of his life.

"In the suburbs of the ancient town of Troki I paid a visit to a colony of Karaites, who have inhabited this delightful spot for several centuries. On entering the house of the chief Rabbi, I saluted him in Tartar, and, to my astonishment, was answered in the same language. None of them could speak Jewish-German, the common language of all the Polish Jews. I inquired whence they originally were: the answer was, 'From the Crimea'; that they and their ancestors have resided in Troki for nearly four hundred years; and that they possess very distinguished privileges from the ancient dukes of Lithuania and kings of Poland. I asked them whether they still had intercourse with their brethren in Dschoufai Kale. They replied, that they not only visited them, but also were visited by them. The Tartar language is still the only one spoken in their families, though most of the men could speak both the Russian and Polish. They are neither dressed like their brethren in the Crimea, who have retained the Tartar costume, nor like the Polish Jews, but like the common Poles and Russians. The number of the Karaites in Troki is about 160 souls. Before I had finished my inquiries relative to these particulars, the house of the middle-aged Rabbi was filled with his brethren, who were all anxious to know who the stranger was, and what his errand. Our conversation then turned upon the signs of the times, and the coming of the Messiah, which lasted upwards of an hour and a half. I stated the truth to them as clearly and as forcibly as possible. The Rabbi defended his position, with the Old Testament in his hand, that the Messiah was still to come; but having no Talmudic interpretations to screen himself behind,

he was soon greatly at a loss. The people, in the mean time, were all attention: they had never heard such discourse before. The Rabbi was at last so much affected with what was said, that he changed colour, and turned aside. Another of his brethren, a merchant, then came forward, and, with considerable shrewdness, attempted to defend the cause, in the view of the people, who were now muttering to each other, and anxious to know how all this would end."

At the close, we are assured the merchant "put many questions to me respecting the signs of the times, and the spread of the Gospel; and left me with these words: 'I believe that some important crisis with our people is at hand: what it is I cannot say; God will direct all.'"

The account of Samogitia represents that province as at a very low ebb:

"The mayor and others in Telsh assured me of a fact, which will scarcely be credited—that the princes of the family of Gedroitz are so numerous, and so poor, that some of them gain their support by cutting fire-wood, and carting it to the Wilna market for sale. Many of them cultivate the ground for their livelihood. So low is the princely dignity fallen in Lithuania! And as to the state of the nobility of Samogitia, it is also degraded beyond conception: even in the district of Telsh there are not fewer than 700 individuals of noble descent who cultivate the ground with their own hands!"

A remarkable sect of German Millenarians, the followers of Prof. Jung, who died in 1752, is given: they expect the immediate second coming of Christ between the Caspian and Black Sea; and the author says:—

"Numbers of these Millenarians have settled in different parts of the south of Russia within the last ten years; but the last swarm was by far the most numerous, consisting of upwards of 7000 souls. Having disposed of their immovable property in their native land, they placed their families and effects on rafts upon the Danube, and sailed down that river, past Ratisbon, Vienna, Presburg, and Belgrade, with flying colours, singing Millennial hymns, until they reached the Black Sea. But such were the difficulties which they had to encounter in their passage, that before they reached this city and had passed the quarantine, the greater part of their property was consumed, and nearly 3000 of their numbers had fallen victims to this wild project, through disease, privation, and fatigue! For the preservation of the remainder, the two elders above mentioned came to Moscow, and laid their distressing case before the emperor, who generously granted them money, and a guide to conduct them across the steppes in the south, and through the mountains of Caucasus, into Georgia, where he gave orders to the governor-general to allow them to choose a district to settle in, out of the extensive lands belonging to the crown. Koch and Frick styled themselves and their followers 'Zionites.' They professed their belief in the universal restoration to God of all rational beings that have ever fallen—even of the devil and his angels; 'otherwise,' said they, 'the evil principle must be stronger than the good—Satan stronger than God.' They believed that this world will at last become the habitation of the saints for ever. All the beautiful similitudes and figurative language used in Scripture, and more particularly in Isaiah and the Revelation, respecting the glory of the latter days, the heavenly Jerusalem, the reign of the saints, &c., they believe will be literally accomplished, during the personal reign of Christ in that earthly

kingdom which they are going to establish. They affirmed, that in the parts of Germany which they had left there were upwards of 50,000 families ready to follow them! They put into my hands a small collection of hymns, written by Koch, in which the fervour of their imagination and the nature of their expectations are clearly marked. This collection is entitled '*Geistliche Gedichte und Gesänge für die nach Oelen eilenden Zioniden*,' 'Spiritual Poems and Songs for the Zionites hastening towards the East.' Koch assured me that he had been inspired to write these poems and hymns; that God had put the thoughts into his mind, and that he felt himself compelled to write. Hereupon I turned to his companion Frick, and asked him gravely whether he believed this: he as gravely answered, that he did really believe them to be inspired! * * * Having attained the object of their visit to Moscow, Koch and Frick returned to Odessa, with relief to their suffering brethren; and early in the spring of 1818 they crossed the Caucasus, and settled down in seven villages on the banks of the Kur, at some distance from Tiflis. They had not been long in Georgia before they began to discover that they had not found that paradisaical region which they had fondly anticipated: such were the labours, privations, and sickness, which they had to encounter in the establishment of their colony, that a vast number of them soon awoke from their fanatical dream, and not a few made shipwreck of religion altogether. The governor-general sent to the authorities of St. Petersburg the most distressing accounts of the disorders which had broken out among them. Meanwhile, Frick died; and Koch was glad to flee from their reproaches, and take refuge in Sa-repta on the Wolga; where, among the more solid religious opinions and practices of the Moravians, he is said to have bitterly lamented the part he had acted."

Some of the religious ceremonies may be quoted:

"In consequence of this strong attachment to the Mosaic law of purification, a very strange custom is to be found among the more ignorant of the peasantry; which not even the arm of the ecclesiastical power, during the last hundred years, has been sufficiently strong enough to extirpate. In districts of the country where a priest is not readily obtained to read the prayers of purification, a messenger is sent to him at a distance; and he reads them in his own house, over the bonnet of the messenger, naming the persons who are to be purified. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the messenger carefully closes his bonnet, returns with its imaginary sacred contents, and shakes them over the woman, her infant, and attendants!"

"Another very singular custom, which forms a part of the baptismal ceremony, is cutting off, in the form of the cross, part of the hair of the infant; enveloping it in wax, and throwing it into the font, or sticking it up in a corner of the church. This is called *postrigania*, 'the shearing of the child,' and is the same as the custom they had of cutting off the hair of the child when it received its name, in its seventh year. A godfather and godmother, called *kum* and *kuma*, or *vozpriemniki*, 'receivers,' are absolutely necessary to baptism. During the ten persecutions, in the first ages of the Christian church, these receivers, say the Russian bishops, were first employed at baptisms, in order that they might undertake to discharge the duty of Christian instruction on behalf of the child, in case the parents should be called upon to suffer martyrdom for their faith, and

the child remain a helpless orphan: the frequency of such instances is said to have given rise to the usage.

"As soon as a Russian dies, the corpse is immediately washed with lukewarm water; the members of the body are all placed in their natural position, the eyelids and lips carefully closed, his best wearing-apparel is put on, and the body is placed upon a bier, in an empty room, among the rich — and below the sacred pictures, in the huts of the poor. The psalms are read over it night and day; until it is removed to the church on the day of interment, accompanied by the clergy carrying pictures of the saints in their hands, and by the nearest friends, and a chorus of singers, who chant psalms as the procession moves slowly along the streets. At the church, the burial-service, some parts of which are most pathetic and beautiful, is read over the body; after which, the relatives and friends embrace the corpse, and, asking forgiveness (as they express themselves), take their last farewell. During the whole ceremony and service in the church the countenance is uncovered, and the head decorated with a crown made of gilt paper, or some more costly material, according to the condition of the deceased. At the shutting of the coffin, that which has been ridiculously styled the passport, after being read over the corpse by the officiating priest, is put into the hand of the deceased. Concerning the contents and intent of this, travellers have given very contradictory accounts: I therefore subjoin a literal translation from the Slavonian formula now used among the Russians:—

"*Prayer of Absolution to be read over the Body of the Deceased by the Bishop or Priest.*— 'Our Lord Jesus Christ, by his divine grace, and by his gift and power given to his holy disciples and apostles to bind and loose the sins of men, said unto them, 'receive the Holy Ghost; whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained; and whatsoever ye shall bind and loose on earth, shall be bound and loosed in heaven.' And from them upon us lineally descended, may this (through me the humble) be accomplished, and this my spiritual son N. N. be absolved from all sins that a man commits against God in word, or deed, or thought, by all his senses, willingly or unwillingly, wittingly or unwittingly. And if he be under the curse or excommunication of a bishop or priest, or have brought upon himself the curse of his father or mother, or fallen under his own curse, or have broken his oath, or committed any other sin by which a man is bound, but of all of which he has with a contrite heart repented, may he be absolved from all these sins and bonds! And on account of the weakness of nature, may they be cast into oblivion, and all forgiven him for the sake of his love to man, and through the prayers of our most holy and blessed Queen, Mother of God, and immaculate Virgini Mary, the holy, glorious, and ever-to-be-praised apostles, and all saints. Amen!'

"Price 20 kopika."

"Most probably this usage was substituted by the Greeks for the heathen custom of putting into the mouth of the deceased a small piece of money, called *obolus* (ὀβολός), the sixth part of a drachm, for the purpose of paying Charon for the passage over the Styx. The common people have a singular manner of announcing the death of any one: they very rarely say, in plain terms, such-a-one is dead; but 'N. N. sends his respects to you, and wishes you long life;' that is, N. N. is deceased."

Upon the subjects of slavery, education, literature, manners, &c. &c. there is much miscellaneous intelligence to be gathered from Dr. Pinkerton; whose volume, therefore, it is our duty to say, has a good right to be placed in the library where useful information is prized.

ANNE GREY: SECOND NOTICE.

THOUGH our readers were disappointed in our first brief notice of this novel, they shall not be defrauded. We therefore submit the following extracts, convinced that they will justify the loveliness and spirit which we said characterized the work.

"Mr. and Mrs. Grey were good sort of people. Mr. Grey was a middle-aged man, neither tall nor short; sensible, though not clever, and in all respects as little remarkable as others of the numerous class of good sort of men, who are allowed to know quite as much and a little more than their neighbours. He married a woman in every way inferior to himself. She was less well born, less well bred, a good deal less sensible, and decidedly a great deal more of a good sort of person. Mr. Grey might, or might not, be aware of her inferiority; if he was, the world knew nothing of it, for he seemed perfectly contented, and never fidgetted out of the room when his wife's vulgar relations came to see him, or coloured up with a virtuous sense of mortified superiority when Mrs. Grey appeared rather *unsuperior* in the presence of his own better connexions. It was evident that Mr. and Mrs. Grey went on well together; not exactly as a cat and a dog will do, who have been taught by the habits of companionship the one to beware of sharp claws, the other of the snap of her canine friend's sharp teeth; but really without any consciousness that they were not meant for each other's society. Mr. Grey looked on his wife as 'Mrs. Grey,' and Mrs. Grey looked on her husband as 'Mr. Grey;' and that Mr. and Mrs. Grey should not be the two people in the world best suited to one another never seemed to enter the minds of either of them. Of Mrs. Grey, as she is not my heroine, I need not say that she was above or below the middle height, that she had dark expressive eyes, or bright blue sparkling ones. She is not my heroine—but, as the mother of my heroine, she must be described. Not the tall, austere, romantically cruel mother. Alas! Mrs. Grey was not this! What is to be done, then, for a description? Mrs. Grey was only a good sort of woman. She was kind-hearted—well intentioned—but had no superfluity of feeling. She had no sentiment—never wept at imaginary ills—loved her husband, as I said, because he was 'Mr. Grey,' and she was 'Mrs. Grey'—loved her children because they were Mr. and Mrs. Grey's children, and were Masters and Misses Grey—cried when her first child cut his first tooth in safety, and ever after shed a few tears on all other proper occasions of the same kind. She was not a literary woman; but she was well read in the 'Whole Duty of Man,' 'Family Lectures,' and 'Dodderidge's Family Expositor;' got through 'Boswell's Life of Johnson' once in every year; 'Sir Charles Grandison,' 'Cecilia,' and the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' in the course of two; and shed the same number of tears over each as were shed on all other proper occasions in the family, such as tooth-cutting, &c. She made a point of reading a paper of the 'Spectator' aloud every day to her girls as they sat at their work; and as it was all the 'Spectator,' and the 'Spectator' was written by a very good man (she never could understand that it was not all written

by the same person), nothing would have made her believe that every paper was not likely to be beneficial to her girls from the ages of ten to sixteen; so, much to the edification of her daughters, the 'Spectator' took its round, and regularly each day did Mrs. Grey open at the place where her next paper mark was left, and as regularly did she read through the various delinquencies of its various dramatis personæ, and duly move the mark to the end of the paper, fully impressed with the idea of the good which her daughters must have gained from listening to it."

Living in a Good Neighbourhood.—"Whether a good neighbourhood may be called a good is doubtful. One of its principal charms consists in the certainty of uncertainty, as to whether, when you have settled to your morning occupation, you are to be disturbed in it for so many half hours: whether your drawing is to go peaceably through its number of bright effects and improving washes, or to be brought suddenly to a sharp edge, or a scumble, by the entrance of a visitor—your bright idea sent away—your drawing dried up into a cylinder by the agreeableness of Mrs. or Miss —; or your book thrown aside, and sent out of train—your work—your music—all at the mercy of any one who makes a part of the good neighbourhood, and who go through the most wearisome of all things, a morning visit, you know, with the same long sufferance as yourself, and have to appear, with yourself, quite charmed to find you at home. Then those other days, when, the carriage ordered, the work, the book, the drawing, laid aside; the flower-garden, gay and tempting in the sun, deserted; card-case in hand, best bonnet on, a frown in the heart, and a smile on the face, you sally forth to the enjoyment of so many miles of dusty road, to the sight of entrance halls, and to the sound of door-bells—to the breathless hope for a 'not at home,' and the 'at home' which you hear: or if 'not at home,' and your hope is realised (happiness beyond compare!), to have had this sight of the outside of houses, this rumble along dusty roads, to assure your good neighbours that you have returned their bore, and mean to be civil, and are not offended!"

A New Proposition.—"The favours were ready: white and silver—pretty emblems of love, where love is simple, unchanging, and poor. Why are there not golden favours? Surely there should be this distinction made for the prudent, sensible marriages, which are planned on the wisest deliberations of chaplains—which are formed on considerations of rent-rolls, jointures, houses in town, and houses in the country—which have nothing to do with hearts. Surely, for such as these, this glittering and appropriate distinction might be made. It would be a true emblem of the sensible and praiseworthy principles on which the marriage was planned. Let those who foolishly and rashly marry on love and esteem retain the common badge of simple white; but let not merit go unrewarded. Let golden principles have golden badges; let them gain all possible advantage from their wisdom; let their gold be displayed, for its merit is in display. It will not, like affection, make a peaceful home; it was never meant to give quiet happiness; it aspires to distinction, and must be blazoned forth. English justice will surely see the propriety of granting a peculiar badge for the weddings of the prudent, who, with praiseworthy zeal, sacrifice every feeling on the shrine of wealth."

A Wedding.—"The bride turned a little pale, and then a little flushed, and at last had

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just the right quantity of bright, becoming colour, and almost shed a tear, but not quite, for a smile came instead and chased it away. The bridegroom was warned not to forget the ring, and all were assembled round the altar: 'I will,' was uttered in a clear, low voice, and the new name written—and Sophy Grey was Sophy Grey no more; and she turned her bright face to be looked on, and loved, and admired, by the crowd of relations and friends surrounding her; and they thought that Sophy Stoketon was still dearer and prettier than even Sophy Grey had been—and then the carriages were entered, and the house was reached. Sophy walked into her father's house—her childhood's home—her home no longer—and the bridal dress was changed, and the travelling dress took its place, and all crowded round her—the father, the mother, the sister, the brothers—all crowded round her to say good-bye—to look and look on that dear face once more—to feel that her fate was sealed—to pray that it might be a happy one—to think that she was going away—away from them—away from her home—away with a stranger! and tears and smiles were mingled, and fond looks, and long embraces—and a father's mingled tear of joy and sorrow was on her cheek; and the sister's tear, that vainly tried to be a smile, and the mother's sobs: and Sophy Grey left her father's house—left it with the bright beam of joy and hope upon her brow; and another moment, the carriage-door was closed, the last good-bye uttered—and Sophy was gone. Oh! how melancholy! how lonely does the house appear, where but a moment before all has been interest and hurry! Who has not experienced the deserted sensation, when those whom we have been accustomed to see are gone—when the agitation, the interest of parting is over?—the forlorn, empty look of the room—the stillness—the work-box, the drawing materials, the music, all gone; or perhaps one single thing left to remind us how all was—a flower, perhaps, that had been gathered and cast aside—the cover of a letter which had been scribbled over in the forgetfulness of the happy conversation."

We have only to add, that the third volume is not quite so good as the preceding two; but still, as a whole, the novel does high credit to the writer's talents.

Elements of Practical Agriculture; comprehending the Cultivation of Plants, the Husbandry of the Domestic Animals, and the Economy of the Farm. By David Low, Esq. F.R.S.E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. pp. 695. Edinburgh, 1834. Bell and Bradfute; London, Ridgway and Sons; and Duncan.

IMPORTANT as this work is to every branch of the community, and trebly important as it is to every one engaged in the produce of agriculture, yet such is its character for practical details and elementary principles, that it is quite impossible for any review to particularise the valuable results which accrue from its discussions. There are, besides, two hundred engravings in the volume, employed to elucidate the text; and though we are taught how to transplant large trees, we confess our inability to transplant woodcuts in sufficient number and quality to explain the subjects which our page might embrace.

General praise, the highest in our power to bestow on a publication of paramount usefulness, and some reflections connected with the investigation and exposition in hand, are all that we can offer; and for the first we can

hardly do better than cite the vote of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland (an eminently intelligent body), upon Mr. Fergusson, of Kilkerran, moving their thanks to the author for a presented copy of his work.

"A work (Mr. F. observed) well calculated to confer a great benefit on the farmers of Scotland. No one who had studied the volume but would fully concur in this opinion. Those who had attended the learned professor's lectures as he (Mr. F.) had done, and had witnessed the ability, the perspicuity, and the great knowledge which distinguished them, were prepared to expect a work of no ordinary character; and the work in question is distinguished by the beauty of its arrangements, as well as by its minuteness and comprehensiveness, and was founded on the science as well as the practice of agriculture.—Sir James Fowles, Bart. seconded Mr. Fergusson's motion, and the unanimous thanks of the meeting were voted accordingly."

The approbation of persons so competent to form a judgment renders encomium from us unnecessary; and we shall content ourselves with saying *ditto* to the Highland Society. From Mr. Low, as far as we can frame an opinion, we would affirm, the farmer might learn every thing essential for him to know, and thus acquire the means of greatly benefiting himself and his country. Yet it is strange to feel assured, at the same time, that, with such a guide within the reach of every agriculturist, the progress of improvement will continue to be, as it ever has been in this respect, slow, unwilling, and imperfect. In no human pursuit have ancient habits and long-established prejudices so injuriously interfered with an amended system, and prevented advantageous reform, as in farming. With all the profit before their eyes arising out of a better order of cultivation, nine of ten farmers would sow thistles with their oats, and weeds with their wheat, if it so happened that their grandfathers had committed these errors in by-gone time. It is surprising to witness the extent of this apathy in travelling throughout the island. The most fertile soils, miserably tilled according to the prescriptive rule of "follow my leader," are every where found contiguous to examples of skill and industry which raise abundant crops; and the contented boor sits down to his starved returns quite satisfied with what rude implements, wasteful defects, and ignorant blindness, have permitted him to gather, like his predecessors!

How different would it be were the opposite course pursued; were all the British empire, for instance, as ably and intelligently cultivated as the Lothians and Lowlands of Scotland! Were Mr. Low's practical lessons universally acted upon, we should then hear no more of a surplus population beyond the supply of food; of the necessity of exporting our hardy peasantry to Australian or other colonies; of the dreadful sufferings of the labouring poor. The honest toils of the field would largely supersede the depraving employments of the workhouse; and the reward of these toils would be plenty of wholesome food to sustain the humblest classes of our fellow-creatures.

In respect to these great concerns, we look upon a book like that before us to be of mighty consideration; and practically worth all that was ever fancied or written on the theories of rents, or corn-laws, or currency, or machinery, or other bubbles blown by any breath, and borne by any wind, and burst by any contact. It shews us what is the true interest of the whole; and is not the special sophist for the advancement of some private and selfish end—the landlord, or the tenant, or the manufacturer, or the merchant, or the ship-owner, or the agent—each in their sphere striving to do—what?—to place themselves and their own class at the head of the wealth and prosperity of the

land, and constituting themselves the liberal dispensers of a share thereof to the other classes?

With regard to the more immediate topic before us, Mr. Low justly and sensibly remarks:

"Agriculture, like every art, is founded upon principles; and a natural method of studying it would seem to be, to begin with principles, and from these to deduce the rules of practice. The nature of the subject, however, or rather the state of our knowledge, admits of this course being followed only to a limited extent: for the art founded on experience is often better understood than the principles; and while the science is in some degree incomplete, the art has in many things been rendered very perfect by experience alone. Hence it is well to lay the foundation of the study of agriculture on a knowledge of practice. In this case the agriculturist, should he desire to extend the range of his observations to the relations of the sciences with the practical art, will do so with a more useful result, and less hazard of error."

And again:

"The application of science to agriculture affords the materials of interesting and useful study. Chemistry ascertains the nature and constitution of soils, the mode of action of manures, and the substances fitted for the nutrition of plants; botany and vegetable physiology treat of the structure, the properties, and the uses of plants; animal physiology and medical science relate to the form of animals, their properties and diseases; and mechanics are applied to the construction of machines and rural works. But these are branches of agriculture which may be separately studied. They are not essential, as experience shews, to the knowledge of agriculture as an economical art, and need be but partially treated of in an elementary work. Notwithstanding, however, of this limitation in the design of the present treatise, it will appear that it is sufficiently extended for those who enter for the first time on the study of agriculture; and that even a rudimentary knowledge of so many subjects as it embraces cannot be acquired without the labour of patient study."

This study we earnestly recommend; and up to the present date it cannot be sought more profitably any where than in Mr. Low's pages. No doubt, events and changes will require farther elements and instructions; for example, when rail-roads and steam prevail over animal power, and the manure of the stable is diminished far below the accustomed use—then will it be required of chemistry to discover new means of fertilisation, and probably a wonderful alteration will be made in the science of agriculture. These, however, are but distant speculations; and in the meanwhile we again and again advise the careful perusal of this excellent volume.

As an appendix to our review, and being on the subject of agricultural produce, we take this opportunity of publishing a striking document, for which we are indebted to a very able friend and practical agriculturist.

Proportion which the Price of Bread bears to the Price of Wheat.

A quarter of wheat (imperial measure), of middling quality, will, it is estimated, yield of flour 302 lbs.

When the price of bread was fixed by the lord-mayor, the sack of flour, weighing 280 lbs., was calculated as sufficient to make 84 quarter loaves, but the bakers admit that it will make 85, or 373 lbs. 9 oz.

The flour produced from a quarter of wheat being (as above stated) 302 lbs. will, at this rate, yield 523 lbs. of bread nearly, but say 520 lbs.

Or, in 4 lb. loaves 130

Now, the quarter of wheat yielding 130 loaves, a rise or fall of 5s. 5d. per quarter is precisely equivalent to one halfpenny per loaf, inasmuch as 130 loaves, at one halfpenny each, amount to 5s. 5d.

Proportion of the price of bread which goes to remunerate the corn grower:—

The average price of wheat is now (31st June, 1834) 47s. 10d.
The bran and pollard may be worth, say 4s. 6d.

The value of the flour will be 43s. 4d.

And assuming, as above, that the flour produced from a quarter of wheat will make 130 loaves of 4 lbs. each. This will give exactly 4d. as the farmer's share, when the price of wheat is 47s. 10d., as at present.

Thus 130 loaves, at 4d. each, are 43s. 4d.
Value of bran and pollard 4s. 6d.

Price of a quarter of wheat 47s. 10d.

And as the price of the 4 lb. loaf wheaten is at this time 6d. in London, it appears that the grower receives just half the price which the consumer pays for his bread; which half, or 4d. is to be divided between the landlord, the farmer, and the labourer, and for rates, taxes, &c.

The landlord, say 1-4th 1d.
The farmer's living, and profit, 1-4th .. 1d.
The labourer, 1-4th 1d.
Poor and County rates, taxes, &c., 1-4th 4d.

The remaining 4d. per loaf must, therefore, go to the miller, the mealman, and the baker.

If foreign corn were admitted duty free, or nearly so, the price of wheat must fall at least 11s. per quarter; and this reduction of price (which would ruin the agriculture of the country) would, and could only, according to the foregoing calculation, cause a corresponding reduction of 1d. in the price of the 4 lb. loaf. Now if we assume that a manufacturing labourer be paid at the rate of two loaves per diem, his wages would be reduced 1s. per week; and would this small reduction enable the British manufacturer successfully to compete with the comparatively untaxed labour of other countries? or even if it did so, would it compensate him for the almost entire loss of the home market consequent on the ruin of the agriculturist?

The United States and Canada in 1832-34. By C. D. Arfwedson, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates. London, 1834. Bentley.

FROM this work, which is not yet quite complete, before us (though we have all but a few sheets), we shall content ourselves with selecting several specimen quotations, and saying that it takes a comprehensive survey of the United States.

"On the eastern bank of the River Chatahoochee is a small town, called Columbus, which, founded so recently as the year 1828, has not yet attained so much celebrity as to have a place allotted to it in all the maps of the United States. Numbers of Americans know not that such a town exists. How often, during my residence in America, have I heard of towns sprung up in the midst of wildernesses, with a population of one, two, or three thousand inhabitants, commerce and trades of various kinds, court-houses, stages and steamers, schools, churches, and prisons; all as if created by magic! Other towns disappear with the same rapidity: what in Europe is formed or undone in the lapse of ages, is here effected in as many months. It is, therefore, a peculiar study to be acquainted with the names of all the towns, new-born or dead, in the course of a twelve-month: it requires a memory equal to that of Mezzofanti of Bologna himself to remember all. Columbus still ranks among the smaller towns, without any pretension to fame, though it may not be doomed to remain long in obscurity. Its rapid increase in population, wealth, and trade, may probably soon bring it on the grand stage of the world. Captain Hall visited this place in 1828, about the period of its foundation. His description is interesting when compared to what Columbus was four years and a half subsequently."

[The author here quotes Capt. Hall, but the spirit of his remarks are sufficiently indicated by the sequel.]

"Columbus, 1832.—The situation of the town is on the confines of Georgia and Alabama, and on the river Chatahoochee,* which is navigable as far as the Gulf of Mexico. This river, on which four steamers are continually plying, has been of such infinite advantage to this place, that it may already be called a flourishing town. The population exceeded two thousand, and among them were several that might be denominated wealthy. The number of the inhabitants was augmenting monthly, and the increase of commerce, I was assured, was in the same proportion. Carpenters, masons, and workmen of every kind, were never without employment, and could not erect houses fast enough. Streets, which in 1828 were only marked out, were now so filled with loaded wagons that it was next to impossible to pass. The principal street, which traverses the city, following the course of the river, is, like the rest, not paved, but has so many shops filled with a variety of goods, such a number of neat houses, and, finally, in the mornings such a concourse of people, Christians and Indians, that it can hardly be believed that it is the same street which was only marked out in 1828. Most of the houses were of wood, and some of brick: a few in the English style, others again in the Grecian taste. The hotels are, perhaps, the worst buildings in the town: I resided in one, the staircase of which bore a strong resemblance to a fire-ladder, and the bed-room, although provided with window-frames, had no panes of glass in them. Commerce is also on the increase, and will be still more flourishing, when the neighbouring tract of land in Alabama, bought by the State from the Indians, but which they had not yet quit, is brought into cultivation. At the northern extremity of the town, the river forms several falls, which are made available for working cotton-factories. The goods are conveyed by the steamers to a sea-port at the mouth of the river called Apalachicola, where they are re-shipped for exportation. The manners of the people were uncouth to a degree, which made it equally disagreeable and hazardous for a civilised person to remain in Columbus. Many individuals, there called gentlemen, would in other places receive a very different appellation. The proximity of the Indian territory on the other side of the river contributed not a little to the toleration among the inhabitants of a certain number of loose persons, on which account morals were at the lowest ebb. Opposite to the town, on the Alabama shore, a number of dissolute people had founded a village, for which their lawless pursuits and atrocious misdeeds had procured the name of Sodom. Scarcely a day passed without some human blood being shed in its vicinity; and, not satisfied with murdering each other, they cross the river clandestinely, and pursue their bloody vocation even in Columbus. Peaceable citizens are thus often attacked, not only in the streets or in the woods, but in their own houses: in vain do they look for reparation or protection from the authorities of the town. The delinquents of Sodom are exempt from all prosecution, their village being situated on the Indian territory, and as such under no control. Temerity, courage, and boldness, alone command respect from these banditti: mild-

ness, virtue, and beauty, are in their eyes as many contemptible attributes, which they conceive they have a right to violate with impunity. The manner of living has meanwhile, by the frequent occurrence of these atrocities, acquired a degree of insecurity, which obliges every one to carry arms about his person, and to be prepared for defence at a moment's warning. When laws have so little power to protect the lives of citizens, necessity makes it obligatory to obtain justice by personal efforts; and when this alternative unfortunately occurs, passions generally gain the ascendancy, and, as a consequence, the contest on both sides too often terminates in blood. The most trifling difference not unfrequently occasions murders of the blackest dye; and when the crime is consummated, the offender hastens across the river to Sodom, boasting of his deed, and scoffing at the lamentations of the relations and friends of the murdered victim. I saw in this village persons whose looks bespoke the assassin: even Pestum in Calabria cannot produce similar monsters. With such neighbours, it certainly is not surprising that the citizens of Columbus should preserve a certain uncouthness of manners, peculiar to a place that has just sprung up in a forest, but which, from its rapid progress, ought to have already disappeared, if the vicinity of Sodom had not to a certain degree retarded the advance of civilisation. As soon as the Indians have retired from this part of the country, and the state of Alabama can enforce the observance of her laws, even in the remotest districts, it is to be hoped that the scum of mankind now occupying Sodom will be reduced to obedience and submission; and not till then will Columbus see her own population happy and tranquil, and civilisation diffusing its light among her citizens."

Another town is thus painted:—"Of all the towns in the Southern States, I know none so uncomfortable as Montgomery: its exterior has nothing to induce a stranger to stay there, and the manners of the inhabitants betoken the lowest state of civilisation. The life of man has very little value in this lately-erected place; the mixed composition of the population gives rise to many frightful deeds, which in other towns would be severely punished by the authorities, but are here perpetrated without any serious consequences. A few days before my arrival, a misunderstanding had taken place between two gamblers. One of the parties attacked the other in the middle of the street, and wounded him very dangerously: the adversary, prepared for the aggression, drew his poniard, and pierced the heart of his opponent. Both expired amidst the struggle, clasped in each other's arms. Their friends lost no time in applying for redress to the authorities of the town, and appealed to the protection of the laws in similar cases; but they were answered that gamblers were not within the pale of the law, and that as long as murders were exclusively committed upon persons of that class, without disturbing any of the peaceable inhabitants of the city, the assassins were at liberty to use their poniards or any other weapons. From that hour there were no bounds to scenes of blood and vengeance: every day added to the catalogue of murders in Alabama. Any man is considered imprudent who does not continually carry a dagger about him, to fight for his life at any moment."

On his road from Columbus our traveller was thus entertained.

"Towards noon I arrived at a small hut, where a few dozen intoxicated Indians had assembled, and were engaged in bartering several

* Chatahoochee is an Indian name, which signifies flowered stones, on account of the quantity of stones of various colours found at the bottom of this river. I have several specimens of them in my possession."

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fine deer, recently killed, for a certain quantity of whisky. They were in a state of insensibility from the effect of liquor long before the bargain was concluded; and the conscientious white merchant adroitly availed himself of their situation to turn the exchange to his own advantage. Never, assuredly, had whisky brought a higher price, or deer been so depreciated in value. Both parties, however, appeared satisfied with the contract, and separated peaceably. In this hut, the only one for a distance of twenty miles in the wood, preparations were made for dinner, the most singular of its kind I ever sat down to. In the middle of the table was placed a bottle of whisky, of which both host and hostess partook in no measured quantity, before they tasted any of the dishes. Pigs' feet pickled in vinegar formed the first course; then followed bacon with molasses; and the repast concluded with a superabundance of milk and bread, which the landlord, to use his own expression, washed down with half a tumbler of whisky. The landlady, a real Amazon, was not a little surprised to see a person refusing such a delicacy as bacon swimming in molasses, and shrugging her shoulders at my perverted taste. But when, soon afterwards, I also declined eating the black bread soaked in whisky, her astonishment had no bounds: she lost all patience, and declared that such treatment was beyond endurance, after she had taken the trouble to cook for strangers. Little pleased with each other, we separated; for my part, I felt no desire ever to return to this habitation, and was happy when the wood at length intercepted this miserable hovel from my view. Night approaching, I arrived at another hut of nearly the same kind. On entering the only room, I perceived two other travellers warming themselves at a large fire, in attitudes perfectly corresponding with Trollopian reminiscences. Rocking backward and forward on wooden chairs, they had fixed their dirty feet against the fire-place, almost in a horizontal direction with their eyes, and amused themselves with spitting continually in the fire. Their costume was not *recherché*: it consisted in extremely large inexpressibles, grey woollen stockings, short boots with long iron spurs, frock-coats with pockets on the sides, in which their hands were continually concealed, low cravats, high loose collars, which hid half the ears, and a soft dark-brown beaver hat, so formed that it fitted in whatever shape it was put on the head. There was something excessively characteristic in the whole exterior of these individuals; and when, in addition, I discovered the haughty and aristocratic air with which they condescended to look at the last-arrived stranger, I entertained very little doubt that they were men of the highest consequence in the state. Had I by chance met these great *seigneurs* at a lonely posthouse in the Scandinavian Peninsula, I should unquestionably have taken them for some petty functionaries assuming the importance of office; but, meeting them in the United States, and particularly in an almost uninhabited part, what could I possibly surmise but that they were aspirants to some high dignity? They honoured me with a glance, and commenced conversation in the usual way, by informing me, what I already knew, that the weather had in the course of the day been extremely mild and agreeable. This old-fashioned beginning, however, led to a more familiar conversation respecting the institutions of the southern States, their commerce and the state of politics, on which subjects they appeared to have clear and just

notions, expressing their views in terms I little expected to hear in the woods of Alabama, and which excited my curiosity to know more particularly to whom I had the honour of speaking. At length, when midnight drew near, and the almost extinguished fire gave us warning to retire to rest, I mustered courage and asked the one nearest me whence he came. 'I am from Sparta,' answered he; 'and I from Athens,' rejoined the other. I remained silent, for the classical names of their places of nativity formed a singular contrast with their unclassical figures. A few minutes' silence was sufficient to consign the Spartan as well as the Athenian to a comfortable sleep. * * *

'The North American Indians, still found in the woods east of the Mississippi, have, from their contiguity to the Whites, nearly lost all the virtuous qualities of the 'Red Men,' whilst imbibing all the vicious habits and propensities of civilised man. One cannot help being struck with the appearance of the hideous figures living and wandering about in the neighbourhood of some of the southern towns, dressed in rags, carelessly thrown around them. Ruined by an inordinate passion for strong liquors, they sell, under its influence, the very country for which their ancestors fought, and have no other ambition than that of passing through life in a perpetual state of delirium. The poison undermines constitutions naturally strong; their frames become enervated, their eyes are continually half-closed; and these are the men at whose very name the white invaders formerly trembled—who never appeared without spreading desolation and death around—these men, I say, are now objects of commiseration—beggars instead of commanders. How despicable they appear to the calm spectator, who attached to the word Indian every thing that was cruel, and yet every thing that was noble and grand!'

Of the chiefs, "some are wealthy, having even a number of slaves, with whom they traffic, or whom they employ in cultivating fields of Indian corn, adjoining their wigwams. My host had more than twenty negroes, besides numberless negro-women, who, by his own account, might any day be sold to itinerant slave-dealers for at least seven or eight thousand dollars. A chief possesses authority only so long as he is able to inspire the multitude with respect; that once lost, his life is no longer safe. His duty is to administer justice among his vassals, to deliver speeches at their meetings, to give advice to those who require it, and to head their warriors in case of hostilities."

An Indian carousal is thus described:—

"Round a large fire, continually burning outside the house, the Indians seated themselves on the ground, cross-legged, in the Turkish manner; the men were nearest to the fire, and the women and children behind, wrapped in blankets and shivering with cold. They conversed a long while in short and half-broken sentences, intermixed with cries not unlike the neighing of a horse; in these they were joined by the women, who added their soft voices to theirs. At last the whisky-bottle began to circulate, and, once put in motion, it was impossible to check its progress. Night came on, but still none felt disposed to retire, the hospitable landlord never permitting the bottle to remain empty; the consequence was, that all the men became intoxicated, and began howling and gesticulating in a manner which surpassed any thing I had ever heard or seen. I often thought that they would kill each other, and this would proba-

bly have happened had not the women interfered, and succeeded in parting the combatants. Thus they continued till morning, when one after another departed under the guidance of the females. The scene was unique, and highly interesting to me. The variety of colours, the wild howling of the men and the slavish looks of the women, the loneliness of the wood, the dark shades of the night, and the flames of the fire—all left a deep impression on my mind of Indian hospitality."

Ireland in 1834. By H. D. Inglis.

THE second notice of this publication, deferred from our last, consists of a single but striking extract: the nineteenth century, with its "march of intellect," "schoolmaster abroad," &c. &c. is distinguished by the picture.

"Nothing can be more desolate than the landscape around Loch Dergh. Barren heath hills surround it on all sides, possessing neither form nor elevation, to give the slightest interest to the scene. The lake is considered to be about nine miles in circumference. As I descended towards the shore of the lake, I could see that the island, which is not quite a mile from the shore, was entirely covered with persons; and on the bank, which I soon reached, I found upwards of two hundred pilgrims waiting to be ferried over. They were generally respectfully dressed. Some were sitting, some lying on the grass; some, more impatient, were standing close to the water, waiting the arrival of the ferry-boat; and some, more impatient still, had been warmed into devotion by the distant view of the holy place, and were already on their knees. They were of all ages; and about three-fourths of the number were women. At length the ferry-boat arrived from the island, bringing a cargo of those whose penances were concluded; and who did not generally exhibit in their appearance and countenances, that expression of satisfaction which might be expected amongst those who had just abridged, by some thousands of years, the term of their purgatory. The boat having discharged its cargo, a new cargo was quickly found; and before I was permitted to approach the holy place, it was necessary that I should send the letter with which I was provided to the prior, who might grant or refuse the leave requested. Meanwhile, until the boat should return with the reply, I took advantage of my opportunities, and improved my acquaintance with some of the pilgrims—women—who had returned from the island, and who were resting on the grass before commencing their homeward journey. I chanced fortunately to light upon a group of very communicative persons, who seemed more desirous of telling than of concealing,—with the view, no doubt, of exalting the excellence and advantages of the services in which they had been engaged; and, as one reason for telling me some of the secrets of Loch Dergh, they said that I, being a Protestant, should not be able to see any thing on the island. I thought, at first, they meant that the holy doings there would be miraculously concealed from the profane eyes of a heretic; but I found that the hinderances were to be merely human. I was told, that the moment it was known to the prior that a stranger was about to visit the island, orders were issued to suspend all devotions: and this I afterwards found to be true. The pilgrims may remain at the station three days, six days, or nine days; and some have even been so far indulged as to have permission granted them to fast, pray, and do penance for fifteen days.

But this is an especial favour. Nothing is eaten or drunk during the whole of the time any one remains on the island, excepting bread and water, or meal and water. Bread and meal can both be purchased on the island; but most of the pilgrims carry their scrip along with them. I was considerably surprised when, upon my remarking that with only one meal of bread and water in twenty-four hours the pilgrims must become faint, the woman with whom I was speaking said, 'Oh no, the wine revives us, and gives us strength.' 'Wine!' said I; 'then you have wine: who pays for the wine?' 'Oh,' said she, 'it costs nothing; but I see your honour doesn't understand.' And then she explained to me the pleasant contrivance by which the pilgrims are regaled with wine, free of expense to them or any body else. The water of the lake is boiled, and, being blessed, is called wine; and it is given to the faint and greedy pilgrims as hot as they are able to swallow it. One of the women shewed me her lips, covered with blisters, from the heat of the 'wine' she had drunk; and I no longer doubted of the fillip it must give to one's sensations to have some half-boiling water poured into an empty stomach. I was assured the effect was wonderful; and I well believed it. The penances consist of constant prayer, fasting, and want of sleep. Before leaving the island, every pilgrim must remain twenty-four hours in prison, as they call it. Here they neither eat, nor drink, nor sleep. Not even the renovating 'wine' is allowed during these twenty-four hours: and means are also taken to prevent those in prison from sleeping. A person is appointed for this purpose; but I was assured that the office of keeping each other awake is generally kindly performed by each other, from the best of motives, I dare say; for the whole efficacy of the penance is nullified by the indulgence of sleep. The penance of praying around the saints' beds is also practised. These are little circular stone walls, with stones and crosses inside, which are called saints' beds; and around these, on their knees, the pilgrims perform their 'stations,' repeating at certain spots a certain number of prayers. I inquired whether these revolutions were performed on the bare knees, and the answer was, that this depended upon circumstances. The sum exacted from the pilgrim for all the comforts of St. Patrick's purgatory, including wine, amounts to 1s. 4d.; of which 6d. is paid for the ferry. If, however, the penitent choose, there is nothing to prevent him from being generous; and it is not improbable that his generosity may be acceptable. Every pilgrim who is a candidate for the benefits of Loch Dergh must bring with him a recommendation from the parish priest. I inquired particularly whether the priest encouraged the pilgrimage or dissuaded from it. The answer was, that he sometimes enjoins it, but most commonly does not influence the applicant one way or another. It is evident that the country priest has no interest in recommending the pilgrimage, since the absence of his parishioners and the expense of the pilgrimage, will diminish rather than increase his revenue. After waiting about an hour, during which the crowd of arriving pilgrims had greatly increased, the boat returned with another freight, and with the permission required. I immediately took my seat in the boat, and watched the extraordinary scene that ensued. The boat is capable of containing from forty to fifty persons; but hundreds press forward to it. No one, however, is admitted without a ticket previously obtained and paid for; and a thick-set blustering fellow, and one or

two assistants armed with sticks, stand at the side of the boat, pushing back, by main force, those who are not to enter; and just as roughly thrusting forward those who are to be favoured. The pilgrims are stowed like so many brutes in the bottom of the boat, from front to stern—the master shoving and pushing them as he would a drove of pigs; and I believe no one could contemplate the whole scene without being forcibly reminded of the paintings, which all are familiar with, of Charon and his cargo of damned. I was told by the master of the boat, that strangers are generally ferried over in a separate boat, and that I was particularly honoured by being permitted to go in the same boat with the pilgrims. When the complement was completed, we shoved off; and the water being rather agitated, we had the advantage of the pilgrims' prayers all the way. As we approached the island, though still at some distance from it, I could see the crowd in motion; but as we approached nearer, the order had gone forth, and all were at rest from their penances and prayers. The moment we reached the island the pilgrims in the boat were driven on shore—most of them through the water; and I waited a few minutes the arrival of a priest, under whose guidance I visited and walked over the island. Every spot was crowded—there was not a vacancy of a yard square over the whole surface of the island. All were seated on the ground with books, and most of the women with rosaries in their hands; but it was evident that all devotions had been ordered to be suspended. No one either moved or spoke. I passed through the chapel, where four priests were seated, and the floor of which was entirely covered with pilgrims seated on it; and I looked into the confessional, which was every bit as crowded; and, after perambulating every part of the island, I may venture to say, that there could not have been fewer than two thousand persons upon a spot not three hundred yards long and not half that breadth. There used formerly to be a cave on the present site of St. Patrick's chapel, which, in its day, was even more efficacious than its more modern substitute. This cave was shut up by the order of the lords justices in the year 1630; but, in the reign of James II., the spot was again resorted to, and a new cave was excavated, which, in the year 1780, was again closed by order of the prior. The building now erected is the 'prison, or chapel,' used by the penitents. The station at Loch Dergh begins on 1st June, and continues till 15th August. The day on which I visited Loch Dergh, twelve boat-loads of pilgrims passed to the island, with upwards of forty persons in each; but supposing forty to be the average number, five hundred persons passed that day. The number of days, from the opening of the station to its conclusion, is seventy-five; and supposing the number of persons passing daily to be only one-half of the number that passed on the 12th of August, viz. two hundred and fifty, the whole number of pilgrims visiting Loch Dergh would amount, during the season, to nearly nineteen thousand; and, from the inquiries I made, as well as from this mode of calculation, I have reason to think I am below rather than above the mark."

"It is impossible to witness a spectacle like this without reflections being excited of rather a painful kind. I am not going to write a tirade against Popery and Catholic superstitions; but when I see thousands assembled at a place like this, far distant from their homes, I cannot but regret the loss of time so fruitlessly spent. Many had travelled from the remotest parts of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford;

and must have employed five or six weeks on the pilgrimage, at a season, too, when, if labour is to be had at all, it is to be had then. July is the period of the hay harvest; and the loss of employment during that month must have been a loss to many of at least 22s. 6d., to say nothing of the expenses of the journey. The Catholic bishop, who, in the year 1830, advertised the holding of a station there by his lordship in person, deserved to have had his ears pulled; and Pope Benedict the XIVth, who preached a sermon recommending this pilgrimage, would have been well punished by having the wine of Loch Dergh served up to his holiness, in place of his own *Lachryma Christi*. As for the poor infatuated and ignorant pilgrims, deluded by popes and bishops, they are sincere, I doubt not, in their devotions; and, although I am far from thinking that pilgrimage and penance are acceptable in the sight of God, I yet believe that the Deity cannot regard with aversion any homage that is rendered in sincerity. In returning from the island, the same scene was enacted as I had witnessed before. I returned with a freight of pilgrims, whose term had expired; and although it was then afternoon, another boat-load were still waiting their turn. I walked back to Pettigo, in company with several pilgrims, among whom was a priest, who told me he had come eighty miles to the station, and that he found himself much the better for the discipline. He told me also, that whatever the weather might be, no one ever caught cold; and that he never knew of any one suffering from sitting on the damp ground for days, in wet clothes, and with bare feet. I ought to mention, that many of the returning pilgrims were walking with us, and listening to the priest's exordium. There were three or four other priests performing their station on the island. I suppose it is thought necessary that the station should occasionally be so honoured."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Autumnal Leaves, by Henrietta —. 12mo. pp. 154. (London, Cochrane and Co.)—The production of a youthful aspirant to some share of that poetical fame which has been so fairly won by the gifted females of our period; and though marked by the imperfections which attend all early compositions, not unworthy of encouragement and applause. From a number, some seventy or eighty, of short pieces which the volume contains, we select two, as graceful examples of the writer's taste and talent:—

"To ———"

"Ubi amor, ibi fides."

Why am I blest when thou art near,
In lonely cave or silent cot?
Or, wherefore flows the parting tear,
If, as thou sayest, I love thee not?
If in this secret heart of mine
Affection fails its sweets to prove,
Oh, let some spirit, pure as thine,
Descend, and teach me how to love!
I cannot sing of moonlight bowers,
For there thou ne'er hast roved with me;
Nor can I dwell on happier hours—
These are the best I've pass'd with thee.
The playful zephyrs, as they dance,
May fan the hectic flush of youth;
But sweet 's the blossom of romance,
That early ripens into truth.
Think not that love so pure as mine
By vain regrets can be o'ercast:
I would not lose one smile of thine
For every youthful dream that's past."

A Chapter of Sones.

Some love the sun, and some the moon,
And some 'the deep deep sea';
Some build their skies in others' eyes,
And some will Stoics be:
Some two-legg'd donkeys may be seen
Westward of Temple-bar,
With high-heel'd boots, and low-crown'd hats,
Bush'd whiskers, and cigar.
Some love to range in search of change;
Some stay at home and die;
Some love to smile life's cares away,
While others love to cry:

Some are won, some sold, some worship gold;
Some rise while others fall:
Many have hearts composed of stone,
And some no heart at all.

Oh! could I find in life's dark book
One clear unlofted page—
A heart that's warm, an eye that smiles,
Alike in youth or age;
There would I pluck my tent of peace,
By friendship woven together;
And in this world, had as it is,
I'd wish to live for ever."

There are many sweet thoughts in these papers, and we hope, though poetry may be mislaid a drug by the worldlings, the author will find pleasure in its cultivation, and be repaid for the labour it must cost her by the gratification it affords to others.

Elegies written in a Country Churchyard, by Thomas Gray, 8vo. (London, 1834, John Van Voorst).—No poem in the English language has touched the universal heart more tenderly than Gray's Elegy; and few, indeed, in any language, have approached its simple pathos and natural imagery. It was a happy thought to illustrate it by the sweetest productions of the sister art; and the design has been perfectly executed in the delightful volume before us.

Every stanza has its appropriate drawing from a master's hand; and the effect is wonderfully touching. We can give no idea of it; but let our readers fancy every verse of this affecting Elegy yielding a theme to exercise the imagination of our best artists, and they may form some conception of the nature and value of these graphic gems. Calcott, Collins, Constable, Cooper, Howard, Mulready, Stothard, and Westall, Academicians; Chalon and W. Westall, A.R.A.; Barret, Boxall, Catmole, Dewint, C. Fielding, T. Fielding, Hart, Frank Howard, T. Landseer, C. Landseer, Nixon, Stanley, Wright, &c. &c. are among the artists; and their drawings have been engraved on wood, in a manner as beautiful as ever that style attained. We may add, that it is peculiarly well suited for such subjects; and, indeed, the volume has no fault, and must be warmly cherished by every lover of the arts.

Poems on Secret Subjects, by Maria Grace Sastry, 8vo. (London, Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Darton and Harvey; Edinburgh, Waugh and Innes).—Pleasing paraphrases of interesting passages of Scripture; doing equal credit to the feelings and taste of the amiable writer. There is no room for high poetical flight; but the plain is trodden in a very instructive manner.

Selections from the English Poets, from Spenser to Keats, 12mo. pp. 406. (London, Scott and Webster).—A very excellent selection, in which great care has been taken to exclude every thing that might excite an improper thought, or cause the face of innocence to mantle with a blush. Of its class there could not be a fitter volume for a young female to read. The embellishment by H. Corbould, are charming, and render it a still more acceptable present in the quarter we have designated; combining such a mass of fine poetry with so many pleasing illustrations.

The Poetical Souvenir; a Selection of Moral and Religious Poetry, 18mo. pp. 364. (London, Life and Fletcher).—Another bottle of nectar made up of a hundred sources. It is judiciously done agreeably to its title, and a very proper little volume to be given to youth.

Faust, a Serio-comic Poem; with twelve outline Illustrations, by Alfred Crowquill. Large 8vo. pp. 32. (London, King).—We have had so many *Fausts* of late, that it is almost refreshing to have a droll devil at length. There is almost humour to every line of the verses; and the caricature prints, though strongly resembling the original, Retzsch, have enough of whim to excite a laugh at all the parties, male and female. One stanza will be an example:—

"Old Nick was in a rage, and cursed the gluttony
Of all the Church's gormandizing 'limbs,'
When that rare gift he'd Madge's toilet put on, he
Found by a priest was eat—and blessed his 'glims'!"
While for these maledictions, not a button he
(The priest) did care, but answered them with 'hymns,'
'To me,' the mocking fiend, in scorn, cries, 'What's his
Dull rhyming hymns? Sweet Echo answers, 'Watt's!'"

A Remonstrance to the Bishop of London, &c. Pp. 51. (London, Ridgways).—Though the present is not the season of pamphleteering, the difference between the church and certain sects of dissenters is ever and anon calling forth some champion on either side. The present is in favour of the dissenting interests, said to be impugned by the bishop's late charge to his clergy; and though the writer calls himself "a Member of the Church of England," he deems that church to an immediate separation from the state.

The Ethiopic Didascalia; or, the Ethiopic Version of the Apostolic Constitutions, known as the Church of Abyssinia, with an English Translation. Edited and translated by Thomas Pell Pratt, Esq. F.A.S., &c. 4to. Published for the Oriental Translation Fund. (London, Bentley).—

As connected with theology and church history, the publication of the work before us forms a very important epoch. A Greek version of the Didascalia, it is said, had been long known to have existed, and formed the subject of a controversy between the celebrated Grabe and Whiston; the latter strongly maintaining that the apostolic constitutions were a genuine work of the apostles, and consequently of equal authority with any book of the New Testament. This opinion was stoutly opposed by the former; and he affirmed that it was not apostolic writing. To these arguments Whiston at

length yielded, admitting as genuine only the preface, and that the book itself was corrupt. It is, notwithstanding, a work of great antiquity, and, as such, whatever may be its other claims, eminently interesting. The Ethiopic version, which, in fact, is the code of laws by which the Abyssinian church is governed, had long been a desideratum; this is now supplied. The manuscript, which, however, is imperfect, was obtained about ten years ago in Palestine, by the Rev. William Jowett, and by him presented to the British and Foreign Bible Society, to whose liberality the public are indebted for its publication. The known attainments of Mr. Pratt are sufficient to guarantee the fidelity of the translation, upon the merits of which, from our entire ignorance of even a letter of the original, we are not at all competent to decide. We feel confident, however, that the learned will accept it as a boon; and we can assure our readers generally, that the English version, which is in the style of the New Testament, is amply deserving of perusal.

Outlines of a New System of Philosophy, being a View of the System of Medicine, or Medicine (and all Human Knowledge) as Provable as Geometry, by Thomas Eden, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. 12mo. pp. 262. (London, E. Wilson).—This little volume seems to belong to another age, and not to ours; its argument is, that the treatment of all diseases may be reduced to geometrical formulae, and cured with mathematical certainty—&c. &c. It is a curious performance, very involved in style, and, if it does not enlighten, cannot fail to amuse, the medical world.

Popular Physiology, &c., by Percival R. Lord, M.B. M.R.C.S., of the Bombay Medical Establishment. 12mo. pp. 600. (London, Parker).—One of the volumes published under the influence of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and giving, as the title states, a familiar explanation of the most interesting facts connected with the structure and functions of animals, and particularly of man. The arrangement is very good, and the reasoning well adapted for general readers.

Lectures on the Atheistic Controversy, &c. &c., by the Rev. B. Godwin, Author of "Lectures on British Colonial Slavery," &c. 8vo. pp. 279. (London, Jackson and Walford; Edinburgh, Waugh and Innes; Bradford, Keightley).—The manufacturers and people about Bradford, it seems, have entered into discussion whether there is a God or not; and the worthy clergyman, whose name stands on the title page, has entered the lists with the hope of convincing the infidels of their error. He has drawn much, of course, from Paley and other authors; and his whole volume is earnest and argumentative.

A Scriptural Commentary on the First General Epistle of Peter, &c. by the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A. Curate of All Soul's, Mary-le-bone. 8vo. pp. 99. (London, Murray).—The part of the New Testament alluded to, illustrated by corresponding texts from other parts of Holy Writ more fully and amply than by the usual marginal references. The whole forms a considerable manual of divinity, which is improved by a sensible and devout appendix on the profitable reading of Scripture.

A Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing, &c. by J. Milton. 4p. 48. (London, Cleaveland).—A cheap reprint of Milton's arguments against a censorship of the press. It is the production of a strong mind, on a subject connected with the author's love of liberty, and accordingly perfectly consistent with his political and literary character.

The Young Man's Companion, &c. Pp. 84. (London, Ward and Co.).—Young men have got so many Companions nowadays, and they are all so lineally descended from and intermixed with each other, that we can have nothing to say of them, but *ecce iterum Crispinus!*

Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau, by an Old Man. (London, Murray).—A third edition of this most pleasant volume testifies the acceptance it has justly found with readers of every class. Some novelties are added to the original; and the work is thus made still more welcome than before.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

MR. LAMBERT in the chair.—This was the first meeting for the present session. The Transactions of several foreign Societies, and other works in connexion with the sciences, were presented. The chairman exhibited specimens of *Chenopodium quinoa*, from his garden, Boyton, Wilts. This is a remarkable plant, cultivated as a grain in Peru. From the specimen exhibited, it will evidently succeed well in the open air in this country. It is used as millet; and a spirit is obtained by distillation.—Read, "Descriptions of some additional Species of *Diopsis*, a dipterous genus of Insects, by Mr. Westwood, F.L.S.;" also, portion of a paper by Mr. Garner, "On the Nervous System of the Radiated and Molluscous Animals." At the last meeting the reading of the same paper was continued.—Professor Kidd, of Oxford, and Mr. Hodgson, British resident at the court of Nepal, were proposed as fellows.—The fourth

volume of Prof. Ledebour's splendid work on the plants of the Altai Mountains was among the books presented.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE fellows of this Society held their first monthly meeting for the season on Monday evening, at their rooms, in St. Martin's Place. Besides the Marquess of Lansdowne (the president), who was in the chair, we noticed Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. Malthus, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Hallam (the treasurer), Mr. Tooke, Mr. Murchison, Lieut. Drummond, and other distinguished individuals. The papers read were of a very interesting character, displaying much research, and affording a variety of highly intelligible and useful statistical information. The subjects of these papers, taking them in the order in which they were read by the secretaries, were—"An Account of the Proceedings of the Statistical Section of the British Association, which was held at Edinburgh in September last, by Charles Hope Maclean, Esq.;" "A Paper upon the Character and present Condition of the Irish Labourer, by Wronzow Greig, Esq.;" "An Analysis of the Accounts and Depositors of the Devon and Exeter Savings' Bank, accompanied with a few Remarks upon the Nature and Advantage of that Institution, by G. R. Porter, Esq.;" "Thanks were unanimously voted to the three above-named gentlemen for the valuable information they had been the means of affording to the Society; and the names, as well of such individuals as have been elected fellows of the Society as of those who have made donations to its library, &c. since the anniversary meeting in May, having been announced, the meeting broke up.—We are given to understand that, like some other contemporary institutions, it is the intention of the Society to provide the refreshment of tea and coffee at its evening meetings.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

MR. LUBBOCK in the chair.—We notice with pleasure the commencement of the session. The abstracts of a number of papers, whose titles only were announced at the termination of last session, were now read. We select one, "On the Nature and Origin of the Aurora-borealis," by the Rev. G. Fisher. The author deduces from his own observations, made during a residence of two winters in high northern latitudes, taken in conjunction with the concurring testimony of various navigators and travellers,—the general fact that Aurora-borealis is developed chiefly at the edge of the Frozen Sea, or wherever there is a vast accumulation of ice; and he conceives that it is produced in situations where the vapours of a humid atmosphere are undergoing rapid congelation. Under these circumstances, when viewed from a distance, it is seen fringing the upper border of the dark clouds termed the "sea blink," which collect over these places; and it generally forms an arch a few degrees above the horizon, shooting out vertical columns of pale yellow light. He concludes that the Aurora-borealis is an electrical phenomenon, arising from the positive electricity of the atmosphere, developed by the rapid condensation of the vapour in the act of freezing, and the induced negative electricity of the surrounding portions of the atmosphere; and that it is the immediate consequence of the restoration of the electrical equilibrium by the intervention of the frozen particles, which, being imperfect conductors, become luminous while transmitting this electricity. In tropical

and temperate climates this phenomenon does not occur, because the electric equilibrium is restored by means of aqueous vapours,—a process which often gives rise to thunder and lightning, but never to the Aurora-borealis: the latter being peculiar to clear, cold, and dry weather. Two astronomical papers, one by Mr. Lubbock, and another by Mr. Ivory, were partially read; and auditors were elected.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

WEDNESDAY. Lieut.-Colonel Leake in the chair.—Mr. Hamilton read some notes, by M. Letronne, on the Vocal Memnon. In these, without questioning the accuracy of Mr. Wilkinson's recent observations, and his consequent opinion that the sound emitted by the statue was produced by a concealed person striking on a sonorous stone below the breast,—M. Letronne contended that the original phenomenon must have been natural. Mr. Wilkinson's theory, in his opinion, could not be reconciled with the statements of Strabo and other historians; but it was possible that when the upper parts of the Memnon were reconstructed, after its partial demolition, and it was found that the usual sounds no longer issued from it, this contrivance might have been introduced by the priests to produce the effect they desired for their impostures.

An interesting account of an ancient Roman marine villa near Naples, held to be of the century before, or within the first two centuries of the Christian era, was also read. It seems to be a very perfect and curious specimen of that period, and to throw considerable light on Roman manners.—A paper by Mr. Cullimore, on certain Syrian inscriptions, was begun. This learned gentleman appears to be making very important researches into the forms of the most ancient letters and structure of the languages.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

On Thursday evening the Society held their first meeting for the season, which was numerously attended, Mr. Hudson Gurney in the chair.—The secretary announced a large number of presents of books, &c. from the commissioners of public records, and other learned bodies and individuals. Thomas Farmer Dukes, Esq. of Shrewsbury, communicated an account of several ancient weapons of bronze, consisting of swords, spear-heads, and celts, found near the foot of the Wrekin, in Shropshire; the account was accompanied by drawings, and several of the original weapons, and casts in brass from others. Mr. King, of Chichester, communicated, through the hands of the Bishop of Chichester, an account, with drawings, of a colossal head found near the Episcopal Chapel at Chichester, supposed by Mr. K. to be designed for the head of King Edward I.; it was a large corbel, probably in the interior of the building, having been coloured. Also two Roman inscriptions discovered at Chichester; and drawings and description of some Egyptian remains brought from Thebes, by P. Stewart, Esq. in 1833, and deposited in the museum of the Chichester Philosophical Institution.

Mr. Schomberg, of Tortola, presented a collection of Caribean antiquities, consisting of stone-hatchets, &c. with a dissertation on the origin and descent of the Caribs, the reading of which was postponed.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of this Committee, on the 10th inst. at which Sir Gore Ouseley presided, copies of four new works were laid upon the table. 1. A

French version of the Adventures of Kamrup, from the Hindustani, by Professor Garcia de Tassy; an Oriental romance much resembling the story of "Sindbad the Sailor," in the Arabian Nights.—2. The Didascalía, or Apostolical Constitutions of the Abyssinian Church, with the Ethiopic text, edited and translated by T. P. Pratt, Esq.—3. A volume of Miscellaneous translations from Oriental Languages, consisting of, I. A General History of Armenia, translated from the Armenian, by the Rev. Jas. Glen. II. An Account of the Siege and Reduction of Chaitur, by the Emperor Akbar, from the Persian of Abul-Fazl, translated by Major Price. III. A short history of the secret motives which induced the late Mustafa Pasha, and the leaders of the imperial camp, to march from the city of Adrianople to Constantinople, with the stratagem they employed in order to depose Sultan Mustafa, and to restore to the throne Sultan Selim, the martyr; anno Hegiræ 1222. This is a curious piece of Turkish secret history. IV. The Ritual of the Buddhist Priesthood, translated from the Pali by the Rev. B. Clough. V. A work on Horticulture, translated from the Persian, by Bubú Radkakant, Deb of Calcutta. VI. An account of the grand festival held by the Amir Timur on the plain of Kanahi Gul, or "Mine of Roses," after his return from Asia Minor, and the defeat of Bajazet, A. H. 803; translated from Timur's Autobiography, by Colonel Franklin.—4. The Annals of Japan, by M. Klaproth.—Arrangements were made for the printing, at Oxford, of Professor Wilson's translation of the Vishnu Purana, which it is expected will be published in May next. It was also arranged that the Turkish text of the Khatai Nameh should be published. This work, translated by Professor Fleischer, gives a very curious and interesting description of the Chinese empire: it will be accompanied by notes by a Chinese savant. A specimen was submitted of a curious history of the Temple of Jerusalem, by Sainthi; translated from the Arabic by the Rev. Jas. Reynolds. The committee examined a very fine MS. of the travels of Ibn Batuta. The edition of this work translated by the Rev. Professor Lee, is out of print; and as a more complete copy can now be had, it is to be hoped the committee will avail itself of the opportunity to publish a second and an improved edition. A considerable portion of Mr. Shea's translation of the *Dabistan*, was submitted. This work throws great light upon the various religions of the East. David Shea, Esq. of the East India College, was elected a member of the committee.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

London and its Vicinity. By George Cooke.

No. XII. Longman and Co.

THE publication of the twelfth Number completes this beautiful work. "The distinguished engraver," observes the prefatory address, "whose eminent abilities have long been recognised and fully appreciated, was lost to society and art just as he had completed this—the favourite object of his life. His widow submits with confidence this volume to the public, as the best tribute to his genius, and the surest proof of his claim to the high rank he attained in his arduous and useful profession; and in the hope, also, that the results of many years of industry and talent may still be beneficial to her and to his children." In the confidence here expressed Mrs. Cooke is fully justified; and we sincerely trust and believe

that her hope will not be disappointed. When it is remembered that the present is by sad necessity the last production of an engraver of such rare and universally acknowledged powers, and that the subjects on which those powers were exercised were supplied to him by some of "the most distinguished landscape painters of Great Britain—his own personal friends—Callcott, Stanfield, Roberts, Prout, Stark, Harding, Colman, and Howell," it is certainly not too much to presume "that the work will be considered as among the cheapest of modern publications, and that a large extent of public patronage may be anticipated for it in its completed form—attractive as it must prove to the antiquary, the lover of nature, and the admirer of art; and interesting and useful, as it cannot fail to be, as a series of references to scenes and buildings that are continually undergoing change, under the influence of fancy, taste, or improvement."

Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria.

Painted by George Hayer; engraved by James Bromley. Colnaghi, Son, and Co.

FORCIBLY and ably engraved in mezzotint from the original whole-length picture, painted for his Majesty the King of the Belgians, which was one of the ornaments of the Great Room during the last Exhibition at Somerset House. The attitude is simple and pleasing; the likeness—judging principally from the resemblance which the features and expression bear to those of several of her royal highness's near connexions—is, we have no doubt, faithful; the various accessories, especially the playful dog, are skillfully introduced; and the whole forms a noble and attractive print.

Gage D'Amitié: the Northern Tourist. Seventy-three Views of Lake and Mountain Scenery, &c., in Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. 4to. pp. 147. London, Fisher and Co.

THIS beautiful volume presents us with many interesting scenes in the northern counties, which were the theatre of a multitude of remarkable events, as they were and are deeply indebted to nature for other recommendations to the pencil of the painter. Of these Mr. Allom has made the best use, and, in truth, has presented us with every variety of landscape, picturesque ruin, sea-port, lordly residence, cathedral, embattled castle, lowly village church, forest, and river: nothing can exceed the charm of these lovely views. The letter-press description is sufficient for all the purposes of explanation; and while we recreate the sense of vision with turning over so many sweet pictures, we impress their histories on our memory by the judicious accounts and descriptions with which they are accompanied. We are sure the *Gage D'Amitié* will be a great favourite wherever it is seen.

Promise. Painted by John Wood, engraved by J. H. Phillips. Moon.

THE composition of the two figures is pleasing, the chiaroscuro is powerful, and the landscape and other accompaniments are appropriate; but there is a want of refinement in the drawing of the features, especially those of the younger subject.

BIOGRAPHY.

SIR JOHN BARTON, KNT.

At Windsor Castle, on the 25th August, of a paralytic attack, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, died Sir John Barton.

In early youth he was honoured by the

notice of the present king, then Prince William Henry, in whose household he filled successively the offices of secretary and treasurer, until his majesty ascended the throne, when he was appointed treasurer to her majesty Queen Adelaide. In conjunction with the above-mentioned offices he held, for many years, an appointment in the Board of Privy Council for Trade; and, subsequently, the office of Comptroller of the Mint, until his majesty's accession.

Of the high and deserved esteem in which the late Sir John Barton was held by their majesties, the following transcript of an inscription on a tablet erected by the king's command over his remains in the cloisters adjoining St. George's Chapel, in Windsor Castle, is a full and sufficient testimony, reflecting, by its truth and simplicity, as much honour on the sovereign, as on the subject whose virtues he is pleased to commemorate.

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF

SIR JOHN BARTON, KNT.

WHO DURING A PERIOD OF FORTY-SIX YEARS

FILLED THE SITUATIONS OF SECRETARY

AND TREASURER

TO WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF CLARENCE;

AND, FROM THE DATE OF HIS ROYAL

HIGHNESS'S ACCESSION TO THE THRONE, HELD

THE SAME OFFICES IN THE

HOUSEHOLD OF

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE.

KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH

HAS RAISED THIS TABLET TO RECORD THE SINCERE

REGARD ENTERTAINED BY THEIR MAJESTIES

FOR A TRULY VALUABLE AND ATTACHED SERVANT,

AND THEIR GRATEFUL SENSE OF

THE EXEMPLARY ZEAL, FIDELITY, AND STRICT

INTEGRITY WITH WHICH HE DISCHARGED

THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE.

Sir John Barton was born at Plymouth, August 25, 1771; and died within the precincts of Windsor Castle, August 25, 1834.

His Remains are deposited beneath this spot.

The official career of Sir John was ever distinguished by unremitting zeal and sound discretion; the honour of his royal patrons and a spirit of personal independence were the leading principles of his conduct. He spurned the opportunities of office to consult his own emolument,—these he considered a snare in his path, tending to evil; and so determined was he to preserve a consciousness of pure and disinterested integrity, that no persuasion, no artifice, although dictated by gratitude, could induce him to accept that which in his own conviction would leave him less a free agent than before. To him the suggestions of an applauding conscience were all the wealth which he sought, all the honours to which he aspired; to these, amidst his family circle, he was wont to refer as a subject of honourable congratulation; and what may appear matter of wonder to the mere worldling, though it was in his power to have died rich, it was his pride to have discharged the duties of his office with fidelity, without having made any addition to his patrimony.

It was this single-mindedness and purity of intention which diffused a charm over his social hours, and which expanded into unreserved and habitual cheerfulness. In the midst, however, of his mirthful enjoyments, it was remarkable with what self-possession he passed from gay to grave, from the lighter subjects of anecdote or humour to the instructive and higher paths of natural and experimental philosophy—a striking peculiarity and characteristic of an active and a well-poised mind.

The minutest insect upon earth, the brightest ornaments of heaven, were alike the objects of his attentive investigation; and, in the

spirit of true philosophy, the farther he penetrated into the mysteries of nature, or the glories of the celestial hemisphere, the deeper became his adoration of the Supreme Author of the universe.

Sir John, indeed, was gifted with a powerful understanding; it was this which obtained for him the rank he held in the scientific world, rather than his profound acquirements in mathematical science,—his occupation in early life having been incompatible with deep and systematic study. He was the author of several inventions: to preserve to him the merit to which he is entitled, the following brief enumeration is annexed:—

1. A floating compass, by which an indefinite number of centres is obtained.

2. An instrument he called an atometer, with which so minute a quantity as the millionth part of an inch is rendered a sensible measure to the eye.

3. A machine, called a drawbench, constructed by him while he filled the office of comptroller of his majesty's mint; from the use of which the public derive a considerable pecuniary advantage, in addition to the accuracy and beauty of the coin being much increased, as well as the progress of coinage greatly facilitated.

4. He was the patentee for what he very appropriately termed the Iris ornament, the effect being produced by the decomposition of the rays of light reflected from polished metallic surfaces, covered with a series of very minute lines or grooves, ruled upon them by a diamond-point, in a beautiful engine constructed for the purpose.

5. A hydrostatic floating lamp, for which he was patentee.

6. A method for producing a perfect cube in the lathe, which he applied to a scheme for the prevention of the forgery of the Bank of England notes, by engraving upon these cubes, and printing from them an interpolated coloured line.

7. He constructed a hydrostatic balance, upon a large scale, which is in use at the Royal Mint and the Bank of England, well known for its stability and accuracy of its weighings.

He had been for many years engaged in perfecting a machine for producing specula for reflecting telescopes with facility in the lathe; and, although he had perfectly convinced himself of the correctness of the data upon which it was constructed, the onerous nature of the official duties which he had to perform of late years prevented his devoting that leisure which is required to determine the practicability of his theory.

As a token of grateful remembrance of the zealous fidelity with which he had ever served her majesty, he was recently invested, by his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, the queen's brother, with the commander's cross of the ancient order of the House of Saxony; receiving, at the same time, the honour of knighthood from the hands of our gracious sovereign.

Sir John was twice married, leaving, by his first wife, a daughter, and, by the second, who survives him, a son and two daughters.

JAMES HEATH, ESQ. A.R.A.

THIS celebrated engraver died on the 15th inst., at the advanced age of seventy-eight, not long after his great colleague, Stothard—the two seeming to have been born for each other, as were Cipriani and Bartolozzi. We can only throw together a few words on this melancholy occasion. Mr. Heath's talent was first brought

before the public by the interesting series of line engravings for the "Novelist's Magazine," published in weekly parts, by Harrison in Paternoster Row. Stothard obtained his celebrity by the designs which he made for the illustration of that then very popular work. To the "Novelist's Magazine," the publication of which commenced rather more than half a century ago, may be traced the commencement of the general taste for that species of graphic ornaments, which has since been so liberally bestowed upon the innumerable works of the same class, to the great encouragement of literature and the arts. It may be worthy observation, in reference to the increase of patronage, as relates both to the painter and engraver, that Stothard, for his designs for the work in question, received only one guinea each for those beautiful compositions; and Heath was paid no more than five guineas for each plate. It is something for the arts to know, that for graphic ornaments of even less dimensions, of late, from ten to twenty-five guineas are not unusually paid to the designer; and from forty to one hundred guineas for a plate to the engraver. Stothard and Heath may be designated the founders of this elegant species of book-prints.

In works of a higher character, Mr. Heath was also eminently distinguished; and we need only mention the plates of the Riots in 1780, the death of Major Pearson, the Dead Soldier, the Irish Volunteers in the Phoenix Park, and the Death of Nelson after West, as among the splendid productions of his burin. They are to this day unsurpassed in the English school.

MUSIC.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

THE second performance of the Society of British Musicians took place on Monday evening, before a crowded audience and a well-filled orchestra. It opened with Attwood's Coronation Anthem, which was very properly received by the company standing. The introduction of the national air, "Rule Britannia," obligato trumpet, had a fine effect. Miss Birch sang a canonet from Montgomery's Messiah, "In radiant loveliness," with pretty simple effects; and it contrasted well with what had gone before. Mr. W. S. Bennett's piano-forte concerto, in E flat, was a brilliant performance; the slow movement, the subject in staccato, was greatly applauded, and altogether excited much interest in the performer. In taking scenes from the opera of the "Mountain Sylph," there were all the chances of their being submitted to comparisons which might as surely be of an unfavourable as of a favourable character. Mr. Morley got through the trial very well, and Mrs. Geesin sang, at any rate, sweetly. In the second act, the symphony in C minor of Mr. J. H. Griesbach gave great satisfaction. The adagio movement was performed *con sordini*. The compositions of this gentleman still preserve their claim of superiority over what is presented to us by the Society. The trio by Messrs. Allen, Pyne, and Stretton, "Qual silenzio," is very harmonious, and does the composer, T. Attwood, credit. "Belshazzar's Feast" was another treat, from the study of Mr. Griesbach; and the solo was well executed by Mr. Wilson.

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE AND COVENT GARDEN.

As the company engaged for these two "great national theatres" has been pretty cleverly moved from the one thimble to the other since our last exposure, we shall review both together.

As we predicted, the production of the *Red Mask* on Saturday, at Drury Lane, put an end to spectacle and opera at the other house, except on alternate nights, when, in order to gratify the public with every possible variety, the same coryphæes and choruses are moved over the way. The obliging Covent Garden begins the drollery by announcing that, "to give every facility to the production of the *Red Mask* at Drury Lane, this theatre will be closed." The extreme civility of shutting up the quondam rival, and only channel of fair competition in the legitimate drama, is a beautiful example of the condition of the stage; being a direct confession of the trick of borrowing the whole strength of both houses to upraise a novelty in the first instance at one of them, and then, when the public are gulled, by puffs and impositions, into a belief that it is worth visiting, abstracting the lent hands for other uses, and running, as far as the piece can be carried, with a false character. As yet we have not arrived at the point of stealing away the pageantry of the *Red Mask*, and the amusements of the week stand thus:—

Drury Lane.	Covent Garden.
Red Mask; Massaniello.	Stranger.
Hamlet.	Manfred; Cinderella.*
Red Mask.	Hunchback.
Poor Gentleman.	Manfred; Gustavus.
Red Mask; Der Freischütz.	Closed from politeness.
New Way to pay Old Debts.	Manfred; new Grand Ballet.†

It thus appears that, while the same figures, legs, dresses, and sweet voices, do their work, night about, at the "great national theatres," the other poor d—l of a shop is condemned to Strangers, or Poor Gentlemen, or New Ways to pay Old Debts, or being shut up for the entertainment of those who may get weary of eternal shows. It may be proper also to notice, that, "except the public press, not an order will be issued;" though if the managers would undertake to pay double price for all those which somehow or other find their way into the hands of tradesfolks, dressers, scene-shifters, &c. &c. &c., a person very conversant with such matters assures us he could readily contrive to pocket five times as much nightly as the lessees themselves.

So much for the general aspect of theatricals. We now turn to the *Red Mask*, a grand three-act opera, the adaptation by Mr. Planché, and the music of Marliani (called "the celebrated Marliani"), under the supervision of Mr. T. Cooke. What related to bringing the *Red Mask* before an English audience could not, therefore, have been in abler hands; and as Stanfield also has bestowed his genius upon the scenery,‡ we may truly state, that every thing that could be done has been done for the story of Cooper's "Bravo" and the music of "the celebrated Marliani,"—who is known for having produced this single opera, to exhibit the talents of his friend Mdle. Grisi. With all these advantages, we cannot speak highly of this opera; and when repeated on Monday night, with *Massaniello* as an afterpiece, it really sunk by the comparison into a heavier and duller *Massaniello*.

* In this piece we must notice the great sensation produced by Miss Romer. She sang the music throughout in an admirable style; and her *Arie* justly obtained one of the most genuine and enthusiastic tributes of applause that ever made the roof of a theatre ring. Her dying scene in the *Sylph* was always exquisite; but in *Cinderella* she has established a reputation of the highest class.

† Thus, alternately, one bucket is pulled up full, and the other bucket almost quite empty;—a pretty play for every night of the week!

‡ Neither has the management spared cost in the decorations and scenery, though much of the latter is already well known to us; for, to use the exquisite descriptiveness of the bills, "having been admitted to be, in the various appointments of its production, one of the most splendid representations of which the stage is in possession," &c. &c. it is to be repeated thrice a-week.

Massaniello. The writer appears to us to have attempted too much; and that which is impossible, even his tact and talent cannot accomplish. In the *Red Mask* he has endeavoured to combine all the attraction of showy processions, dances, and spectacle, not only with the musical burden of a full opera in recitative, anthem, chorus, air, &c. &c., but with the deep tragedy of melo-dramatic plot and catastrophe. The three merits cannot exist together; and if the fine acting of Miss Ellen Tree imparts an impassioned feeling to a single scene, it is all that can be achieved; for we defy the most experienced dramatist to name to us a hero or heroine in any Opera for whom the auditors ever cared one farthing, or who could bear through a natural individual interest amid the interruptions of singing and fiddling, and the fantastic artificialities of the scenic displays. No better proof of this could be afforded than the attempt on Saturday to decapitate the Bravo on the stage: the author aimed at a *coup de théâtre*; but the audience revolted against it more violently than if John Cooper (who enacted the principal of his namesake's novel) had really been doomed to the block, and his very head had rolled from among the saw-dust down to the orchestra. Yet the execution was as perfect as that of any other portion of the opera; not excepting the dead march of the Fisherman Antonio, whose corpa, carried about during almost an entire act, we confess, had enough of the charnel for our taste. When the legislature have left off hanging so much at the Old Bailey, we think it would be quite as well not to aggravate the custom on the stage. Not considering the original tale dramatic, and still less operatic, we have, nevertheless, the pleasure to say, that the music, as a whole, is of very considerable merit, and that Cooke's additions do honour to his genius. The style of Marliani as a composer is good, and he retains a very happy medium between the German and Italian schools, without that straining after the abstruse harmonious effects of the former, too apparent in the works of our modern junior composers, whose greatest efforts are "to elevate and surprise." The adaptation, we repeat, does great credit to the talents of Mr. T. Cooke, especially as relates to the musical effects of the concerted pieces. In the airs allotted to single voices, the fault of unintelligibility of the words offends us, and is, we fear, inseparable from nearly all of these foreign adaptations. This is, indeed, the besetting sin of the day, with composers and vocalists—among whom "the king's English is most damnable abused." The accompaniments of Marliani are highly effective, and received able justice under the combined leading and direction of Mr. Cooke: the orchestra was perfectly subdued in the piano parts, and the fortes were as judiciously sustained. Miss Shirreff sang admirably in every thing allotted to her, and Seguin, Templeton, Bedford, and Yarnold, sustained their parts with much ability; while in the acting, Cooper, Warde, Younge, Diddear, Mathews, Mrs. Chester, &c. were all that their characters required. Of Miss E. Tree we have already spoken,—nothing could surpass her effective scene with the Doge. Venice absolutely rose from the Adriatic in some of the representations of Stanfield's pencil: the opening regatta is splendid,—the Giant Stairs, Piazza and Bridge of St. Mark, and Venice by moonlight, are among the finest specimens of scene-painting.

Since the first night, the catastrophe has been altered, and thereby spoilt, in obedience to the tender mercies of Master, Mistress, and the Misses Bull.

ENGLISH OPERA.

In our last we noticed the closing of the first season on the preceding night, on which occasion an honest, straightforward, and sensible address from the proprietor was delivered by Mr. Seale, and received with unanimous cheers. It spoke fairly of the past, and augured prosperously of the future. After the entertainments were over, the company met in friendly sociability, and presented a handsome silver cup, in testimony of their regard for him, to Mr. Peake; than whom no individual ever connected with a theatre better deserved such a compliment.

As the novelties have come out, they have been candidly criticised in the *Literary Gazette*; so that we need not now speak of them. Our readers, however, by way of finish, may not dislike a review of one of them in another manner: so here goes for

HERMANN; OR, THE BROKEN SWORD.

An emperor, famous in council and camp,
Has a son who turns out a remarkable scamp;
Takes to wenching and drinking,
And d—tuning and sinking,
And carries off maids, wives, and widows, like winking!
Since the days of Arminius, his namesake, than Hermann
There never was seen a more profligate German.

He escapes from the city,
And joins a banditti,
Inseparable quite to remorse, fear, and pity;
Joins in all their carousals, and revels, and robberies,
And in kicking up all sorts of shindies and bobberies.

Well, hearing one day
His associates say
That a bridal procession was coming their way,
Inflamed with desire, he
Breaks into a priory,
And kicking out every man Jack of a friar, he
Upsets in a twinkling the mass-book and hassocks,
And dresses his rogues in the clergymen's cassocks.

The new-married folk
Taken in by this hoax,
Master Hermann grows frisky and full of his jokes:
To the serious chagrin of her late happy suitor,
Catching hold of the bride, he attempts to salute her:
Now Heaven knows what
Had become of the lot—

It's Turtle to Tripe they'd have all gone to pot—
If a dumb lady, one
Of her friends, had not run
To her aid, and, quite scandalised, stopp'd all his fun!
Just conceive what a caper
He cut, when her taper
Long fingers scrawled this upon whitey-brown paper,
(At the instant he seized, and before he had kiss'd her)—
"Ha! done, Mister Hermann! for shame! it's your sister!"

His hair stands on end—he desists from his tricks,
And remains in "a pretty particular fix."

As he knows Sir John Nicholl
Still keeps rods in pickle,
Offences of this kind severely to tickle,
At so near an escape from his court and its sentence,
His eyes fill with tears, and his breast with repentance;

So, picking and stealing,
And unrighteous dealing
Of all sorts, he cuts, from this laudable feeling:
Of wickedness weary,
With many a tear, he
Now takes a French leave of his *Contidieri*;

And the next thing we hear of this penitent villain,
He is begging in rags in the suburbs of Milan.

Half starv'd, meagre, and pale,
His energies fail,
When his sister comes in with a pot of mild ale;
But, though tatter'd his jerkin's;
His heart's whole,—the workings
Of conscience dead him from Barclay and Perkins.

"I'll drink," exclaims he,
"Nothing stronger than tea.
And that but the worst and the weakest Bohes,
Till I've done—from my past scenes of folly a far actor—
Some feat shall redeem both my wardrobe and character!"

At signs of remorse so decided and visible,
Nought can equal the joy of his fair sister Isabel,
And the dumb lady too,
Who runs off to a Jew
And buys him a coat of mail spick and span new,
In the hope that his prowess and deeds as a knight
Will keep his late larcenies quite out of sight.

By the greatest good-luck, his old friends the banditti
Choose this moment to make an attack on the city!
Now you all know the way
Heroes hack, how, and slay,
When once they get fairly mixed up in a fray:
Hermann joins in the *schlacht*,
Pounds this to a jelly,

Runs that through the back, and a third through the belly;
Till many a broken bone, bruised rib, and flat head,
Make his *ci-devant* friends curse the hour that he rattled.

Amidst so many blows,
Of course you'll suppose
He must get a black eye, or, at least, bloody nose:
"Take that!" cried a bandit, and struck, as he spoke it,
His spear in his breast, and, in pulling out, broke it.

A rascal
A recreant
Who had

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Hermann
Buys a rit

Take war
From Her
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Emerald
produce
mirable
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Hermann fainted away,
When, as breathless he lay,
A rascal claimed all the renown of the day,
A rascal, cowardly, white-livered knight,
Who had skulked in a furze-bush the whole of the fight.
But the Dumb Lady soon
Puts some gin in a spoon,
And half strangles poor Hermann, who wakes from his swoon.
And exhibits his wound, when the head of the spear
Fits its handle, and makes his identity clear.
The murder thus out, Hermann fêted and thanked,
While his rascally rival gets tossed in a blanket;
And to finish the play—
As reformed rakes, they say,
Make the best of all husbands—the very same day
Hermann sends for a priest, as he must wed with somebody,
Buys a ring and a license, and marries the Dumb Lady.

Moral.
Take warning, young people of every degree,
From Hermann's example, and don't live too free!
If you get in bad company, fly from it soon!
If you chance to get thrash'd, take some gin in a spoon!
And remember, since wedlock's not all sugar-candy,
If you wish to "scape" "wiggling," a dumb wife's the dandy!

ADELPHI.

Esmeralda, originally of the Surrey, has been produced here. Yates's *Quasimodo* is an admirable performance, in which the malignant, sarcastic, passionate, and pathetic, are all most powerfully combined. Miss Daly's *Esmeralda* is equally well sustained; the playful scene with *Phœbus* (Hemming) in the gipsy-house—her appearance at the scaffold—her interviews with the monk (O. Smith), &c.—afford good scope for her varied and excellent talents. The piece would certainly be improved by the curtailment of some of the gipsy noises and ceremonies in the first act: indeed it is only to the comic portion of the burletta that any serious objection can be made. Still, with a slight but interesting part by Mrs. Yates, and the exertions of the other performers, it well deserves success. *Agnes de Vere* continues its attractive course, and (together with *Esmeralda* and *Oscar the Bandit*) has drawn delighted and crowded audiences throughout the week.

VICTORIA.

At this theatre the recent novelties have been new casts of *Pizarro*, *William Tell*, &c.; the *Turned Head* continuing its laughable course in full force; and Mrs. Waylett, with her enchanting ballads in *Midas*, &c.;—though this attraction, we perceive, and some others, are about to be planted in her own little theatre, the Strand; where, as at other minors, the public may look for the entertainment denied by the leviathan show-booths.

SURREY.

On Thursday the *Lord of the Isles*, an opera, the music by Mr. Rodwell, was produced here, and, we are told, with much success. The story embraces the adventures of the Bruce; and Wilson, and other popular singers, gave it the support of their distinguished talents.

VARIETIES.

The Fine Arts.—From the examination of the clerk of the Painters and Paper Stainers' Company by the Municipal Commissioners, it appears that, by the by-laws granted to them in the reign of good Queen Bess, they had given to them power and control over portrait and all other painters on canvass; and it was ordered that no one not free of the company should exercise the art; and the reason assigned is, that sundry evil practisers of the art did make frightful ugly likenesses and effigies of her majesty, calculated to bring her into disfavour, and doing no credit either to her majesty or the arts.

Wines.—"With regard to the effervescing Rhenish wines lately come into notice, I need not tell you that they are made after the ex-

ample of Champagne wines. They are generally taken from a common growth, and the effervescence is produced by the retention of the carbonic acid gas in the process of fermentation. The experiment is not new: my own people tried it successfully many years ago, but, after all, it will never answer; for, although the effervescence of a champagne wine may be thus attained, yet the delicious flavour which characterises that wine will be always wanting—for this flavour is derived from the soil, and no art can substitute it. Moreover, there is an amazing difference between the Rhenish wines and those of Champagne, not only in the making, but also in character. The grape of the former requires the most perfect maturity, even to a rotten state, in order to be really good. The grape for champagne does not admit of being more than ripe; consequently all the good qualities of the Rhenish wine, which are brought out by the great maturity of the grape, are entirely lost when thus prematurely treated; and for this reason, were there no other, nothing extraordinary or good can be expected from an effervescent Rhenish wine. The process in question is resorted to principally with a view to get rid of the lower growths of Rhenish wines, and no others."—*Private Letter from Germany.*

Professor Sedgwick.—We rejoice to see that this eminent philosopher has received a prebendal stall in Norwich. In his person the cause of science is distinguished and rewarded; and it is the more gratifying, as in him science is combined with high religious principles—against which, in the pursuits of geology in particular, mistaken, though well-meaning men have raised a most unfounded clamour.

Figured Satin Playing-Cards.—In these admirable specimens Messrs. Reynolds have, we think, surpassed even their gold-enamel cards. They seem fit for the most lovely dames and brilliant knights; and so beautiful that one could hardly dream of playing with them for sordid money.

The Doctor's Wit.—Phillips, as *Hela*, in the *Mountain Sylph*, had much ado to keep his long elf-locks out of his mouth while singing. "What is the matter with Phillips?" said a lady. "I think it is a lock-ed jaw," replied a pseudo medical wit.

Population of France.—The average annual births in France for the last ten years have been 967,490, and that of the deaths 781,460; so that the average annual increase of population has been 186,000. The aggregate increase during that period has been 1,860,000; of which number 1,045,000 were males, and 815,000 females; making a majority of males of one in five. The annual average of marriages has been 234,544.

Parisian Improvements.—The prefect of the department has decided on the appropriation of 1,500,000*l.* for works in the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées, which will be proceeded with, to the amount of 300,000*l.* annually, till they are completed. There will be a great basin, with an elegant fountain, in each of the four squares of the place, and six fountains in different parts of the Champs Elysées, where handsome buildings will be erected for dances, concerts, exhibitions, and other establishments—such as coffee-houses, eating-houses, and reading-rooms. All the paltry buildings which now exist in the Champs Elysées are to be demolished, but not a tree is to be cut down. The works will be begun in the spring of 1835.—*Paris Advertiser.*

Gaspard Hauser.—The epitaph inscribed on the tombstone of this mysterious individual is

worthy of his life and history. "*Hic jacet Gasparus Hauser, ænigma sui temporis, ignota natiuitas, occulta mors: M.DCCC.XXXIII.*" Three C's, three X's, and three I's, marking the magic "thrice to thine, and thrice to thine, and thrice again to make up nine."

Miss Mitford.—Amongst the distinguished members of the old baronial family of Mitford, so renowned as border chieftains, when war was pastime, and as men of letters in gentler times, we must not omit the fascinating author of "Our Village," Mary-Russell Mitford, a scion of the feudal lords of Mitford Castle. Francis Mitford, of Hexham, married Jane Graham, of Old Wall, in Cumberland, of the Grahams of Netherby, and was father of the Rev. George Mitford, born at Hexham, 15 November, 1760, who espoused Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Richard Russell, D.D. a remote but lineal descendant of the noble house of Bedford, and has one surviving child, Mary-Russell Mitford. Besides the fame acquired by the most animated delineations of rural life in the English language, Miss Mitford enjoys high reputation as a dramatic writer.—*Burke's Commoners.*

Mutation.—It is a fact worthy of notice, that the estate of Theobalds, which was granted by Charles the Second to General Monk for his services at the restoration, has descended by intermarriages to the representative of the Cromwells, Mrs. Cromwell Russell, of Cheshunt Park, the great great great grand-daughter of Oliver.—*Ibid.*

The Manager's Lament for his lost Erection.

"Oh how I loved that scene!"—*Nack-er.*

By gum! (cried B—) they've spilt the piece

With their affected stupid notions!

The women cried and sobbed throughout,

And men were moved with fine hemations!

Yet when the execution came—

Most cutting scene and feelings blinding—

They made the lopp'd offending head

"The head and front of my offending!"

"Twas changed! 'tis spilt! As bad as hung!

Yes, hung!—Oh, how I have been pattered!—

Like Charles I had his head cut off—

But, hang it! they could have it haltered!

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

We have to request our Correspondents to authenticate their announcements of forthcoming works; and we beg to add, that no advertisements can be accepted under this head, which is entirely independent literary information.

Upon re-perusing Lord Mount Edgumbe's "*Musical Reminiscences*" (the new edition noticed in our last *Gazette*), we think it more expedient to refer our readers to the volume itself, than to make extracts from the criticism on the late Westminster Festival. The whole ought to be read; and we rejoice to observe that the noble amateur pays a just tribute to Brahms's wonderful powers, and discriminates finely between the efforts of the principal foreign singers as effective on their proper stage, though much the reverse in the performance of sacred music.

Mr. Loudon announces a new publication, to be entitled *Arboretum Britannicum, or Portraits from Nature, to a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot, of all the Trees of ten years' growth which endure the open air of Britain, drawn from trees now growing within ten miles of London; with botanical specimens of the flowers and fruit, or seeds of each tree, to a scale of two inches to a foot. The first number is to appear forthwith.*

In the Press.

Faustus, a Dramatic Mystery; the First Walpurgis Night; the Bride of Corinth; translated from the German of Goethe, by John Anster, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.—*The Annual Obituary for 1835; containing Memoirs of distinguished Persons who died in 1834.—Short Whist; a Sketch of its History, with Instructions for Beginners, &c., by Major A****.*—*Domestic Life in England, from the earliest Period to the Present Time, by the Editor of the "Family Manual," &c.—Twenty Sermons, including two especially addressed to the Young, by the late Rev. W. Howells, of Long Acre Episcopal Chapel.*—*The Life and Times of William the Third, King of England and Stadtholder of Holland, by the Hon. Arthur Trevor, M.A. F.A.S.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

*Storer's Views in Cambridge, No. XI., completing the Work, 8vo. 5*s.*; 4to. 6*s.*; 4to. proofs, 12*s.*—The Book of*

Sciences, by J. M. Moffat, second Series, 8s. 6d. cloth.—*Flours de Poésie Moderne*, 18mo. 4s. cloth.—*New Nautical Almanac*, by John Herapath, 1835, 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed.—*Further Adventures of a Donkey*, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.—*British School-Book for Reading and Recitation*, by J. F. Winks, 18mo. 2s. 6d. bound.—*The Youth's Keepsake*, 18mo. 2s. cloth.—*Songs for the Nursery*, square, 1s. 6d. cloth.—*Richmond's Annals of the Poor*, by Rev. J. Ayre, A.M., eleven woodcuts, 32mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.—*Lunar Tables*, by Mrs. Taylor, royal 8vo. 16s. bds.—*Francesca Carrara*, by the Author of "Romance and Reality," &c., 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. bds.—*Analytical Digest of all Reported Cases*, by S. B. Harrison, Esq., 3 vols. 8vo. 12s. bds.—*Hone's Lives of Eminent Christians*, Vol. II. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.—*Sacred Minstrelsy*, Vol. I. folio 21s. half-bd. morocco.—*The New Year's Gift*, 1835, 8s. bound.—*Journey throughout Ireland in 1834*, by H. D. Inglis, 9 vols. post 8vo. 21s. bds.—*Cabinet of Friendship: a Tribute to the Memory of John Aikin*, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—*Memoir of Mrs. Harriet Newell*, new edition, 18mo. 2s. 6d.—*Sir A. Cooper's Lectures on Surgery*, 18mo. fourth edit. 6s. 6d.—*The Medical Pocket-Book*, 1835, 3s. cloth; 5s. tuck.—*Rev. Richard Watson's Works*, Vol. V. containing Life of Wesley, &c., 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.—*Edmondson's Scripture Views of the Scripture World*, 18mo. 4s. bds.—*Young Hearts: a Novel*, by a Recluse, with a Preface by Miss Jane Porter, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 10s. bds.—*The Northern Tourist*, 1835, containing Seventy-three views, 4to. 21s. cloth.—*Sermons by Thomas Arnold*, D.D., Vol. III. 8vo. 12s. bds.—*Kearley's Tax-Tables*, 1835, with an Almanac, 18mo. 1s. sewed.—*Finden's Hyeron Beauties*, Part I. royal 8vo. 2s. 6d.; 4to. 4s.; 4to. proofs, 5s.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1834.

November.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 6	From 56 to 61	29.58 to 29.63
Friday... 7	... 53 ... 60	29.53 ... 29.44
Saturday... 8	... 46 ... 54	29.43 stationary
Sunday... 9	... 40 ... 51	29.45 ... 29.55
Monday... 10	... 39 ... 47	29.43 ... 29.89
Tuesday... 11	... 37 ... 52	29.90 ... 30.09
Wednesday 12	... 36 ... 47	30.20 ... 30.19

Wind variable till the morning of the 9th; since, N.E. The 6th and 7th cloudy, with frequent rain; the 8th cloudy, with intervals of sunshine; rain almost incessant during the 9th and morning of the 10th; showers at times in the afternoon of the 11th; the 12th generally clear, except the afternoon.

Rain fallen, 1 inch and 3/8 of an inch.

October.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 13	From 34 to 46	30.19 to 30.25
Friday... 14	... 30 ... 48	30.30 ... 30.33
Saturday... 15	... 35 ... 48	30.30 ... 30.23
Sunday... 16	... 31 ... 46	30.17 ... 30.14
Monday... 17	... 37 ... 51	30.07 ... 30.03
Tuesday... 18	... 36 ... 51	30.02 ... 30.05
Wednesday 19	... 30 ... 44	30.09 ... 30.13

Wind variable, N.W. prevailing. The afternoon of the 15th and the 16th cloudy; otherwise generally clear.

Latitude... 51° 37' 32" N.

Longitude... 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

Extracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteorological Society. October 1834.

Thermometer—Highest.....	71° 50'—the 6th.
Lowest.....	29° 25'—18 & 25
Mean.....	47° 54.03
Barometer—Highest.....	30° 38'—29th.
Lowest.....	29° 05'—16th.
Mean.....	29° 79.63

Number of days of rain, 9.

Quantity of rain in inches and decimals, 1.175. Winds.—East—5 West—4 North—8 South—1 North-east—1 South-east—3 South-west—6 North-west.

General Observations.—Less rain fell than since October 1830; the month was consequently dry, and the early part was particularly warm; on three days the thermometer stood above 70° at three P.M., which has not happened at Wycombe in the last eleven years. Though the maximum was above any in the corresponding months during that period, yet the mean was not so high as it was in October in the following years, viz. 1825, 1826, 1827, 1831, and 1832. The barometer also reached a height unusual for the season; but the mean has been exceeded three times in the period above referred to. A slight Aurora-borealis was observed on the night of the 4th; and thin ice was seen on the mornings of the 18th and 25th.

Rain fallen at Highgate during the month of October, .835 of an inch.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our present No. partakes of the gravity of a week pretty much absorbed by politics; in our next we trust to have some more of life and liveliness to reflect on the public.

We beg to decline Captain Marryatt's communication. R. K. N. J. N. is thanked, but the epigrams are not admissible.

An answer is left for L. L. R.

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30 1 17 2 2 10 0 2 10 2 1 17 0 2 10 4

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